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JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

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EDITED BY

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., & S. B. THAYER, M. D.

Detroit:

1849.

JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

exclusive privileges, [illegible] knowledge, shrouds Medicine in the mystery, strenuously withholds from his patients and the public all knowledge of the composition of his medicines and compounds, encourages the use of patent medicines, strives to obtain penal enactments and law to protect him in the enjoyment of his ill gotten popularity." The Quack fearful that the public will not acknowledge his worth, and conscious of a lack of knowledge, of arguments and of skill, appeals to the above to sustain his influence instead of appealing to the understandings of his fellow men. Does the man of science resort to the making of secret medicines and withhold their composition from his brethren? Does he withhold any valuable information or any knowledge which he may consider of use to a suffering world? And if he does not resort

to the making of nostrums, does he resort to the use of, and recommend, those made by others, the composition of which he knows nothing about, and not knowing the composition, of course, cannot expect to know their effects? Almost all those who have made really important discoveries in the Medical science, have been men of liberal minds, and have immediately recognized it as their duty, as members of a liberal profession, to make known their discoveries to the world. We might, to sustain this assertion, allude to a host of worthy men from Hippocrates down to a Harvey, a Jenner, and more especially to the great and benevolent Hahnemann, the father of Homœopathy, who, for his boldness in practising and proclaiming his important discoveries, was compelled to seek protection under a foreign and more liberal government, and cheerfully submitted to exile rather than to keep silence.

Believing that the great truths of Homœopathy, and the advantages resulting from their adoption, are so manifest that they can be comprehended by an intelligent people, and, believing that this community possess the requisite intelligence, we have established this Journal for the purpose of proclaiming these truths, and likewise of spreading light and knowledge on Medical subjects generally.

As the prevention of disease is quite as important as its cure, and as it has been almost entirely neglected by Medical men, we shall, as we have an opportunity, call attention to the diet suitable for well and sick, to the great abuse of Medicinal substances in food and drink, as well as pass in review the different methods of drugging, which are so prevalent, not only in, but out of the profession, from which arise such a multitude of drug diseases.

Although we shall boldly oppose and expose whatever we believe injurious and destructive to the health and lives of our fellow men, we shall, in all instances, where possible, avoid personal allusions. We war not against individuals, but against destructive practices. Towards our Allopathic brethren in this place, we have no other than friendly feelings, whatever may have been the treatment we have received at their hands. Cheerfully would we overlook the past and see them investigating Homœopathy, and thereby not only benefitting their patients, but receiving the reward which the discharge of duty brings the conscientious mind, and in this instance the pecuniary reward which is sure to follow. We doubt not the honesty of many of our Allopathic brethren, in their opposition to Homœopathy, for we have been there ourselves, when engaged in practising their system, but it was the honest opposition of *blind prejudice*, resulting from entire ignorance. In the truly

noble language of Hahnemann, we can say, *"we blush not to-day to own our errors of yesterday;"* and our sincere desire is, that all intelligent physicians may so far lay aside prejudice as to candidly test Homœopathy, and we will answer for the result. Under these circumstances, it becomes us to exercise charity towards them, rather than denunciation and contempt. Our cause needs no such arguments, and we cheerfully leave them for the benefit of such as may need them.

But we have a duty to discharge towards this community, and we pledge ourselves, that, however feebly, it shall be faithfully performed according to the best of our ability, regardless of the favors or frowns of any.

We here freely state what we desire to see accomplished: it is nothing less than an entire overthrow of the present system of bleeding, blistering, vomiting, physicing, salivating, &c., and the substitution of Homœopathy, a system as beautiful and harmless, as it is scientific and efficacious; and we shall never be satisfied until the old practice in all its forms is entirely overthrown, and the new universally substituted. In regard to the feasibility of this change, we have now only to say, we have faithfully tried both methods for years, and consider ourselves better qualified to judge than physicians who have seen but one side of the question, and are confined to one idea.

In regard to the prospect of success, we point the inquirer to the present rapid progress of Homœopathy in Europe and the eastern cities, where it is best known; and we would not have him unmindful of its progress even in the west, in all the principal places, and, if this does not satisfy the inquirer, we would like him to compare its prospect at present, even in the city of Detroit, with its prospects two years ago, and he will now find many a warm advocate who was then ridiculing and opposing it. Its march is onward—the end is not yet.

We call upon all, who think for themselves, and desire to obtain light upon Medical subjects, to aid us in our endeavors to sustain this Journal.

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER ONE.

One of the striking characteristics of the present age, is a disposition in the mind of the masses to investigate for themselves, and decide upon the merit and fitness of whatever involves the public welfare; and not, as of yore, delegate that heaven born prerogative, the right to judge, to any man, or privileged set of men. Systems of Medicine, Theology,

and Government, are examined with a boldness and determination, in this age, that at once precludes the idea, that error will continue to be cherished, or even tolerated, merely because it chances to be an excrescence of some time-honored creed or dogma.

This tendency in the public mind, to canvass old systems, and repudiate their errors, sift new ones and evolve their truths, is ardently hailed by the generous and good, the world over, as an ernest of permanent advancement. The march of mind is onward and upward, its duty, its destiny urges it forward to the constant and continued evolvement, from the world of mind, truth, for the sake of use.

The lumbering coach of yesterday drawn by animals, the wonder of its time, is superseded to-day by the mighty steam horse, propelled with wind-like rapidity over mead and vale; more than realizing the prophecy of the immortal Darwin.

Ere we have recovered from the astonishment inspired by contemplating this master work of modern invention, man, ever restless and onward, has stretched over continents a tiny highway for Heaven's lightnings, bidding it on and annihilate time and space, the subservient messenger of his will. There is a parallel progressive tendency, in all the arts and sciences, seen in the heavens, through the mighty telescope of Ross, and in the miniature type of the human face, as it comes from the perfect instrument of Daguerre.

In the medical world, progressive changes are going forward, less rapid, perhaps, but with equal certainty, as in other departments of science.

The discovery by Hahnemann of one universal therapeutic law, the law of similars in the treatment of disease, is destined in a brief period to sweep away the crude notions of the old school; a system that, instead of appealing to truths from which she cannot be dislodged, prides herself upon her antiquity, and offers no other evidence of her correctness in practice, (except what is Homœopathic,) but the bare fact that she is three thousand years old. All feel that that system is most valuable, which will restore health in the quickest, safest, and most pleasant manner. Indeed, no system possesses value, only so far as it approximates this end.

Homœopathy, the new intruder into the medical world, claims to have discovered the law by which this grand desideratum may, and will, in the progress of events, be attained. She seeks no concealment of her discoveries, but invites investigation, for truth has nothing to fear, *but every thing to gain* by exposure, whilst error, always fearful, seeks

to cast its own dark shadow over every thing around it, lest the light should expose her deformity.

In casting the eye back over the page of medical history, for the past few hundred years, we find the record of theories almost without number, each in its turn, and having for a brief period enjoyed the sunshine of public favor, only to be frowned away, that another more favored, but equally ephemeral, might occupy its place. Amid this alteration and confusion, stands recorded the strange and unaccountable fact, that every important discovery in medical science, that has urged, by the force of truth, an acknowledgement and final adoption by the profession, has found its most bitter and unrelenting opponents in the bosom of that very profession. Witness the cruel and unjust persecution of the good and enlightened Harvey, by the dominant medical school of sixteen hundred and twenty-eight. Why? because he dared obtrude upon the notice of that time-honored and dignified school, what contravened their preconceived ideas of the circulation of the blood. In council assembled, the medical Savans of the old world decreed, that no student should receive the degree of doctor of medicine, who did not repudiate Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood.

To-day the school-boy is familiar with important truths, pronounced but a few years since by the censorious and opinionated to be contemptible vagaries, not worthy an examination.

When Jenner proclaimed to the medical world the important fact, that that worst of all human maladies, the small pox, could be prevented by anticipating it with another, the vaccine disease, (in accordance with the law of similars,) the discoverer was stigmatized as a "visionary," and the people warned against the adoption of his theory.

And last, not least, the sublime and practical truths of Homœopathy have, in this day, met from the dominant school a like reception; but based upon truth, she is forcing a reluctant acknowledgement from those who have been most violent in their opposition, and is destined very soon to be adopted by all. The entire want of unity in feeling and action in the old school, is positive proof that it is not based upon certainty in principle. Every one knows that members of the profession are constantly engaged in conflicts of opinion amongst themselves, no two taking the same view of any given case, but frequently prescribing in direct opposition to each other, thus losing sight of principle, the real object of inquiry, become forgetful of the high trust reposed in the profession, and in attempting to throw around themselves the semblance

of dignity, false in itself, school themselves into the vain belief, that there is no clear water beyond the bounds of their own muddy lake.

What is Homœopathy? This inquiry is daily made by thousands who are anxious to know the nature of that, concerning which so much is said, and in which all have a deep and abiding interest; for, if true, no argument is necessary to prove that its adoption in practice should be immediate and universal. If false, its errors should be exposed, and the daring and dangerous intruder instantly repelled, for public life and health are the issue, and may not be trifled with lightly.

Those who make this inquiry, have a right to investigate its principles, and thereby become qualified to judge of its claims to public favor.

Homœopathy is truly an expressive term, being a compound of two Greek words, *omoios*, analogous, or like, and *pathos:* Suffering or affection. Thus, Homœopathy expresses the principle, "like cures like;" in other words, medicinal agents given to cure, should be those that would produce like symptoms if taken in a state of health. 'Tis a fact known to all, laymen as well as physicians, that medicinal agents taken into the system in health will produce disease; each agent its own characteristic morbid symptoms: It was known long since, that Peruvian bark would cure some varieties of ague and intermittents, &c. Hahnemann tested the bark upon himself and other healthy persons, and found that it produced chills and fever, corresponding to those it was given to cure. Strychnine taken in health, will produce paralysis. Strychnine is one of the specifics in paralytic affection, so regarded and administered by old school physicians—upon what principle do they administer it? Ipicac will produce nausea and vomiting—experience has acquainted every physician with the fact, that Ipicac in small doses will relieve nausea. Cantharides produces, when taken internally in large doses, and often when applied upon the surface as a blister, inflammation of the neck of the bladder—physicians give Cantharides to relieve like affections. Sulphur produces eruptions upon the surface. Sulphur is a specific, and used as such by old schoolmen in some eruptive diseases.

(To be Continued.)

"HOW DARE YOU TRUST HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT."

The above is a question so frequently asked patients and their friends, by those unacquainted with Homœopathy, and doubtless often asked in good faith, and with a real solicitude for the patient's welfare, especially *if the patient* is much sick; that it is often exceedingly annoying to

the patients and their friends, and is worthy of a candid consideration and frank answer.

The patient trusts a method of treatment because he has confidence in it. As those who make the above inquiries are ready to trust Allopathic treatment, and as the physician is the proper representative of his method or practice, it becomes necessary that we compare the qualifications of the Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians in point of knowledge, and we shall lay it down as a self evident position, that all other things being equal, a physician's skill depends upon his knowledge and science.

The Allopathic physician has devoted at least three years to the study of medicine under a practicing physician, and has attended not less than two courses of Medical Lectures, and graduated with the honors of a Medical College, before he commenced the practice of Medicine. Now, how is it with the Homœopathic Physician? Every Homœopathic physician in the country, who is in good standing, has been through precisely the same course, under the same instructions, and has graduated at an Allopathic Medical College; and a vast majority of the Homœopathic physicians have practiced the old system for years. Therefore, so far as knowledge of the old practice is concerned, the Homœopathic physician stands on precisely the same ground that the Allopathic physician does; he has graduated with equal honors, and practiced the common system with equal success. So far, every one will acknowledge that they are equally entitled to the confidence of the sick. At this point one of these physicians, satisfied with the laurels already won, or, perhaps, honestly regarding Homœopathy as a humbug, rests upon his oars; whereas, the other has his attention called to Homœopathy. Perhaps he hearkens to the opinion of some Homœopathic physician, whose opinion, while he was engaged in the old practice, all had respected, or perhaps he respects the testimony of many of his former patients, and there are plenty of such, who testify to every Allopathic physician, as to the effects of Homœopathic treatment; perhaps, we say, he can see no good reason why he should treat with contempt the direct testimony of all these physicians, and, more especially, of the multitude of disinterested patients, as to a simple matter of fact—the effects of Homœopathic medicine. If he can disregard the above, perhaps he has seen some patient cured which he could not cure, or some supposed incurable disease cured by Homœopathic treatment.

From some cause or other, he is induced to so far lay aside his prejudice, his pride of opinion, the shackles of party and medical associations,

as to dare to think for himself, and investigate Homœopathy. Cautiously he commences the use of Homœopathic remedies; before he has prescribed for a dozen patients, he becomes satisfied of the operation of infintessimal doses, and within the first month all doubts are removed as to the entire truth of the Homœopathic principle. Daily is he astonished to see the extent to which this principle can be carried out, and gradually, as he finds himself more successful in curing his patients with Homœopathic remedies, does he substitute this treatment for the Allopathic treatment, until the one takes the place of the other entirely .Perhaps, for the first time in his life, he now practices medicine with pleasure and real satisfaction. As he realizes the beauties of Homœopathy, he feels new life infused into him. If he is a grey headed man he becomes as enthusiastic as a child, and this is the universal fate of every physician who tests Homœopathy.

Now, we ask in all sincerity, what does the Allopathic physician lose who investigates Homœopathy? He has all his Allopathic measures, and can use them if necessary. Then is it not manifest that he has gained knowledge, the value of which no one can judge, except he who has faithfully tried both methods of treatment?

We ask any man possessing common sense whether the Homœopathic physician, who understands both methods of treatment, and has practiced them, is not better qualified to judge whether Allopathic or Homœopathic remedies will be best to cure a given case of disease, than the Allopathic physician who has no knowledge of Homœopathy.

The Homœopathic physician, if he is a conscientious and honest man, will use the best measures he has, to restore the health and save the lives of his patients, regardless of the source from which they come; if he is not an honest man, his very selfishness will compel him to do the best he can, for his popularity and purse depends on his success; therefore, it is manifest that if he relies on Homœopathic treatment, it is because he is satisfied as to its superior efficacy, and we have seen from the above that he alone has the knowledge by which to judge. We think we have shown very fully why the sick dare trust Homœopathic physicians, and we shall hereafter endeavor to show why both patients and physicians dare trust Homœopathic treatment, *and why they dare not trust any other treatment, especially if they are much sick.*

Having devoted a good share of this number to Homœopathy and its prospects, we will now let an Allopathic physician speak of the old *practice.* We will introduce to our readers a name well known to

every intelligent physician, as one of the very best medical writers, whose writings are to be found in the hands of every scientific physician. John Forbes, M. D., F. R. S., one of the Editors of the Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, and Editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, after carefully reviewing statistical and other evidence of the success of Homœopathic treatment, which evidence he says he has no reason to doubt, for he has it substantiated by his own friends, who are not Homœopathists, comes to the following conclusions:

"In finishing our examination of the writings of the Homœopathists, we said, that we did not shrink from admitting and adopting the inferences—however unfavorable to Allopathy—which seemed necessarily to flow from the results of their treatment of diseases. The principal of these inferences have been already stated more than once. It seems necessary, however, to recapitulate the more important of them here. These are:

1. That in a large portion of the cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by nature, and not by them.

2. That in a lesser, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature in spite of them; in other words, their interference opposing, instead of assisting the cure.

3. That, consequently, in a considerable proportion of diseases, it would fare as well, or better, with patients, in the actual condition of the medical art, as more generally practised, if all remedies, at least all active remedies, especially drugs, were abandoned.

We repeat our readiness to admit these inferences as just, and to abide by the consequences of their adoption. We believe they are true. We grieve sincerely to believe them to be so; but so believing, their rejection is no longer in our power; we must receive them as facts, until they are proved not to be so.

Although Homœopathy has brought more signally into the common daylight this lamentable condition of medicine regarded as a practical art, it was one well known before to all philosophical and experienced physicians."

Dr. Forbes admits that the result of the Homœopathic treatment of inflammatory diseases is, at least, satisfactory, and he says, "the amount of deaths in the fevers, and eruptive diseases, is certainly below the ordinary proportion." The reader will bear in mind that inflammatory, febrile, and eruptive diseases, constitute much the greatest proportion of the diseases which are supposed to require active treatment.

We have made the above quotations from Dr. Forbes, and shall occasionally quote the opinions of eminent medical men, as to the value of their practice, for the especial benefit of the younger members of the medical profession; those who have not had sufficient practice with the *heroic* treatment of disease, to entitle them to the appellation of "experienced physicians," and, therefore, cannot be expected to know

the "lamentable condition of medicine, regarded as a practical art," nor to have discovered what the celebrated Professor Gregory, in the bitterness of disappointment, announced to his medical scholars, that "ninety-nine out of a hundred medical facts are medical lies, and all medical doctrines, stark, staring nonsense."

Gentlemen, we desire you to read the above quotation the second time, and mark carefully one important practical point, and that is, that you run no risk in trying Homœopathy in inflammatory, febrile, and eruptive diseases, for you have the testimony of Dr. Forbes, an opponent of Homœopathy, that more patients actually get well under Homœopathic treatment, than under your treatment in the above diseases. Then in these diseases you can safely satisfy yourselves whether Homœopathy be true or false; therefore, you have nothing to lose, but everything to gain by an examination of this subject.

We call on you as philanthropists, as christians, in the name of suffering humanity, as you value human life, to test Homœopathy. We have shown you that it is safe, you can see that it is your duty; then why not do it? Human life is at stake. If you are bound up in selfishness, and deaf to all higher and nobler appeals, then we appeal to you through that very selfishness to investigate Homœopathy, for it is as sure to prevail speedily as to-morrow's sun is to rise, and the longer you delay your examination the less will be your qualifications to compete with those who are before you in this glorious cause. The dawn of a better day in medicine is upon us, why then grope in darkness? Do you fear the light? We appeal to you as professional brethren, as men who have stood where you now stand, to lay aside prejudice, think, and act for yourselves, and follow not "blind leaders of the blind," but "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1848.

* * * "Among the bills introduced on Monday, was one that it is hoped will be passed without a dissenting voice, viz: a bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College of Medicine in Philadelphia. A very large, intelligent, and highly respectable class of physicians now practice on this system; and a very large, highly respectable and intelligent class of people prefer this practice to any other. It is, therefore, due to them to have every possible facility granted for perfecting the system of medicine to which they are attached. It is too late in the day to raise the cry of quackery, empiricism, and all that, in regard to Homœopathy. It has stood the severest test, and proved *itself worthy of* intelligent consideration." * * * B.

We clip the above from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, of February 19th, 1848. The bill referred to became a law; therefore we have the prospect of having at least one Medical College, in which shall be taught *the Science of Medicine.*

We rejoice that efforts are being made to establish an Institution in which the great practical truths of Homœopathy shall be taught. The time has been when we were anxious to see a change in existing Institutions, and Homœopathic Professors appointed to fill the chairs of Materia Medica and theory and practice of medicine, and should have been satisfied with this change, but that day has passed; we now desire no amalgamation, for our experience has satisfied us that pure Homœopathic treatment is quite as important in Obstetrics and Surgery, as it is in ordinary practice. In the former, so certain and effectual is the Homœopathic treatment, that the use of instruments, of poisonous doses of ergot, of sugar of lead, and even blood-letting, rarely become necessary; and some of them never. The diseases to which females are subject during confinement are controlled with a certainty that is alike satisfactory to both physicians and patients.

Every surgeon who has ever tested Homœopathy, is aware of its importance in surgery, for he is not only enabled to treat his patients far more successful before and after operations, and thereby lessen their danger, but, what is of much more importance, he is able, by Homœopathic treatment, to avoid the use of the dissecting, and even amputating knives in a large proportion of cases, where, under Allopathic treatment, he is compelled to use them.

The above assertions in regard to surgery, we shall sustain by an abundance of proof in a future number of this journal.

THE MILWAUKIE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL REPORTER.

A monthly periodical of the above title, is published in *Milwaukie*, Wisconsin. Doctors Tracy and Douglass, Editors.

These gentlemen have a large practice in that city, and they are true to the principles of Homœopathy. The following extract is from one of their editorials, viz:—

"We wish to direct the attention of our readers to a class of diseases, which are more fatal to children in this city, than any other; we mean inflammation of the lungs and bronchiæ. No distinction is usually made between the two, and a distinction is not very important. They are both usually called inflammation of the lungs. We desire our readers to recall to their minds the number of fatal cases of these diseases which they can recollect within the past year, or the past six months, and even the past few weeks. We wish then to refer them to our

table for the present month, in which it will be seen that we have treated 26 cases of these diseases, one of which was in an almost hopeless condition, under allopathic treatment, and yet there has been no death. This is not all. We have not lost a patient with these diseases in this city. And this is not all. We have never lost a single case since we adopted our present practice. We do not wish the community to depend on our representation, but we wish to direct their attention to this subject, that they may arrive at safe conclusions from their own observations. If there is a method of treatment which, large experience proves, cures every case, or even almost every one of these fatal diseases, the public are deeply interested in knowing it, and we wish to direct their own earnest observation to the subject."

Two Homœopathic physicians in this city in large practice, within the last fortnight, stated to us they had not lost a case since they abandoned allopathy. One of five years, and the other of seven years standing in the practice. Our own experience corresponds with the above. Under what mode of treatment is it, that so many children die weekly in this city of inflammation of the lungs?—*Editor of the American Journal of Homœopathy, New York.*

To the above we can add our testimony as to the efficacy of Homœopathic treatment in inflammation of the lungs and bronchiæ. We have never lost a case since we have practiced Homœopathy. What is more, we have never lost a child with the croup since we abandoned allopathy. This latter disease we shall notice more fully in some future number of this journal, and shall give both the Homœopathic and Allopathic treatment, and compare them. EDITORS OF THE MICHIGAN JOURNAL.

This Journal will be issued on the first of every month, at fifty cents a year in advance. This number will be left with many in this city, who are not subscribers. The carrier will call in a few days and give those an opportunity to subscribe who may wish.

Our next number will contain an article on death, premature interments, and early post mortem examinations.

As our object is to circulate useful and interesting matter on medical subjects, we shall not be confined to Homœopathy, but shall endeavor to lay before our readers such useful and practical information, as they will not be likely to obtain from other sources. Regarding Hydropathy as the hand maid of Homœopathy, we shall give that system a hearing in due time.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

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MICHIGAN
JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOL. I. DETROIT, DECEMBER, 1848. NO. 2.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER TWO.

In our last number we stated that the law of cure was the never varying law of specifics or "similars." As proof of the truth of our position, we enumerated several medicinal agents used, and universally acknowledged by all allopathists as acting in accordance with the above law, viz: they will produce similar symptoms if taken in a state of health, to those they are given to relieve.

We might go on specifying until we included the entire Materia Medica, if necessary, but a few more examples will serve to elucidate the principle.

It is a fact known to medical men, and intelligent laymen, that mercury is a specific in the cure of syphilis. The fact is as well known and acknowledged, too, by old school men, that mercury produces a disease so exactly similating the one above named, that they are not unfrequently mistaken, one for the other. Lunar caustic, and other powerful stimulants, are frequently applied to inflamed eyes, &c., with benefit. Does any one doubt that lunar caustic would produce inflammation if applied to the healthy eye? Rheubarb, senna and colocynth produce, if taken in health, colic and diarrhœa. The fact was known to physicians centuries ago, that the above articles would relieve those forms of colic and diarrhœa they correspond to. Experience has taught alike the medical philosopher and humble peasant, that ice water is the proper remedy for frozen parts, and heat or the hot oil of turpentine for burned *members*. This is homœopathy. It will be seen we rest entirely upon facts ascertained and confirmed by experience. He who accepts and practices upon the principle of "like cures like," accepts the law, and is in truth a homœopathist, whether he give an infinitismal or herculean dose, for the size of a dose is, necessarily, no part of the law of homœopathy; it is but one of the considerations growing out of it. What medicinal agent shall be used to procure the desired re-

sult in any given case, is one question: and the amount necessary, is another and distinct question, requiring separate consideration, which we shall allude to hereafter.

The heated partisan who rejects homœopathy, will find by casting his eye back over the recorded opinions of nearly all the older writers, that they were constantly alluding to the sublime truths more fully elaborated by Hahnemann in after time. Indeed, long previous to annunciation of homœopathy, the foreshadowing of the law of "like cures like," was observed and noted by practitioners of "olden time," affording us coinciding testimony by no means to be despised. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, who flourished 460 years before the christian era, says, that "similar effects must by similar creating causes be treated, and not by opposite agencies." Detharding, and Basil Valentine, state that "certain remedies relieve disease because they possess the power of producing "similar diseases if taken in health."

Stahl, the celebrated Danish physician and writer, expresses himself as follows: "The received method in medicine of treating diseases by opposite remedies, that is to say, by medicines opposed to the effects they produce in the healthy (contrara contrariis) is completely false and absurd." Paracelsus, who believed in the specific action of medicines, says, "It is a perverted method taught by Galen, to give remedies which produce the contrary of the disease. Medicines should be given which produce similar symptoms."

Sydenham, Bell, Richter, Boerhaave and Ray, express doubts of the Galenian method of revulsive or contrary treatment, in consequence of the knowledge they possessed (though imperfect) of the law of similars.

Amongst modern writers, Hufeland, the patriarch of European allopathy, after publishing the first essay of Hahnemann in his own journal, and acknowledging the highest respect for his scientific attainments, expresses the following impartial views of homœopathy: "Homœopathy seems to me to be particularly valuable in two points of view; first, because it promises to lead the art of healing back to the only true path of quiet observation and experience, and gives new life to the too much neglected worth of symptoms: and secondly, because it furnishes simplicity in the treatment of disease."

Broussais, the celebrated allopathic writer and professor of medicine of Paris, says, "that many distinguished persons are engaged with homœopathy, and we cannot reject it without a hearing; we must in-

vestigate the truths it contains." His investigations were only interrupted by his lamented death.

Brera, a celebrated Italian allopathist, distinguished for high scientific attainments, and fearless liberality, says that "homœopathy has its books, its journals, its chairs, its hospitals, its clinical lectures, professors, and most respectable communities to hear and appreciate, and having attained this rank, it deserves a cool and impartial examination.

Homœopathy is the more to be respected as it propagates no directly noxious errors. If homœopathy proclaims facts and theories irreconcileable with our present views, is this a sufficient cause for their rejection? Wo to the physician who believes that he cannot learn tomorrow what he does not know today. Do we not hear daily complaints of the insufficiency of the healing art? and are not those physicians who honestly suspect the solidity of their knowledge, the most learned, and, in their practice, the most successful? Let us always recollect that the greatest discoveries have given origin to the most violent controversies. Doctor Millingen, surgeon to the British forces, and an allopathist of distinction, says, "the hope of relieving society from the curse of constant drugging, should lead us to hail with gratitude the homœopathists investigations. But it is possible, nay, more than probable, that physicians cannot find time to commence a new course of studies, for such this investigation must prove. If this is the case, let them frankly acknowledge their utter ignorance of the doctrine, and not denounce with merciless tyranny, a practice of which they do not possess the slightest *knowledge.*"

Professor McNaughten, of New York, a name familiar to every American physician, in his annual address, says: "Is it not possible that homœopathic remedies act as specifics, like the vaccine virus, and that the mode of action may be altogether inexplicable in the present state of our knowledge? Is it philosophical to call any thing absurd professing to be founded on observation and experience? If false, it should be proved to be so, by showing that the facts do not warrant the premises, or the deductions drawn from them. The object of the profession should be to ascertain truth. We might quote the opinion of professor Mott, and many other eminent allopathists of this country and age, but will only add, that the medical society of the city and county of New York, long since conferred the honorary degree of M. D. upon *Hahnemann*, the sage who elaborated the doctrine of homœopathy, as a testimonial of their respect for his high scientific attainments and great moral worth. In view of the vital importance of this subject, is

it not strange that the attention of the medical profession has been so little directed to this invaluable remedial course. In almost every other branch of human knowledge, the registration of facts has necessarily led to the deduction and establishment of the laws by which those phenomena are regulated. Is it possible that the law of cure is the only exception? Why will medical men turn with cold indifference from the inquiry as to how, under what circumstances and limitations, medicines have the power of removing disease? If nature acts by fixed and invariable laws, they must embrace and apply to the animal economy, which at once presupposes the action of specific laws, in all that relates to it, and are as readily determined as those of force and resistance, for the same necessity exists in the one case as in the other.

To be continued.

CROUP.

Symptoms. A dry and hoarse cough with slight difficulty of breathing and fever, are among the first symptoms of this disease, which often continue for several days before it becomes fully developed. Sooner or later the fever increases, respiration becomes difficult, the cough more sonorous, the voice whispering or destroyed, and as the disease advances, the countenance becomes flushed, eyes prominent, red and dull, pulse frequent and tense, skin hot and dry, severe paroxysms of suffocating cough, especially during the night; and, if the disease is not checked, the breathing becomes very distressing, the head is thrown backwards, the mouth kept open, the eyes cast about with an imploring look, the lips livid; the face pale and the extremities cold and clammy; sometimes insensibility or convulsions, and death closes the scene.

Protracted cases of the inflammatory croup, are sometimes accompanied with the formation of a false membrane in the air passages, the commencement of which can in some instances be discovered, by a careful examination, deep in the throat.

The above are the most common symptoms, but this disease is subject to great variations; sometimes partaking of a spasmodic character, the child awakes suddenly during the night and appears almost suffocated with a dreadful hoarse ringing cough, and with apparently the most alarming symptoms, when, in reality, with suitable treatment, there is comparatively little danger. The cases which are dangerous are those which come on gradually with fever, and soreness on pressure, especially if the disease prevails as an epidemic membranous croup, *which is* very rare.

Treatment. We shall, in the first instance, give the allopathic treatment, as recommended by the best writers, and, with various modifications, followed by all physicians of the old practice.

Bloodletting. This measure stands at the head of the allopathic treatment, and is strenuously recommended by almost all writers. General bloodletting from the jugular vein, or from the arm, until the approach of fainting, to be repeated in two or three hours if the disease does not abate, and followed by cupping or leeching as freely as the strength of the patient will bear; and this to be followed by the application of blisters, tarter emetic sores, or some stimulating application, constitute one department of the "heroic treatment." In conjunction with the above, an emetic of ipecac and tartar emetic, or of the latter alone, is to be immediately given, and occasionally repeated during the disease, together with nauseating doses of tartar emetic in solution, or in the form of wine of antimony, or hive syrup. Some prefer ipecac, squills, lobelia, sanguinaria, or some other nauseating drug, instead of tartar emetic; but all recommend some nauseating remedy. In connexion with the above, calomel is freely given; some recommend it in cathartic doses, repeated once, twice, or thrice daily, in doses of from two to four grains for children under two years, and from four to twelve grains for children over two years old; others prefer giving one grain every hour or two. In some form or other calomel is sure to enter into the prescription in every case of croup, for it is considered a "dead shot" in almost all diseases.

Lastly. We must not forget the present mania for introducing into the throat and even air passage, a sponge saturated with a strong solution of lunar caustic, which is so frequently practiced in this disease, notwithstanding the parts with which it comes in contact are laboring under acute inflammation. This, the reader will perceive, is the application of a homœopathic remedy, with a vengeance; and if those who have arrived at years of discretion are disposed to submit to such treatment, they are welcome to all the PROFIT to be derived from it, but we protest against forcing this cruel and destructive treatment upon children.

We now propose to notice the above treatment of the croup. First, bloodletting: Dr. Allison, in his treatise on inflammation, says, "young children are easily depressed by repeated evacuation, perhaps especially of blood; and are apt to fall, when so affected, into the state described by Dr. Gooch, Dr. Hall, and others, in which stupor, with coldness and feeble pulse and vomiting, are the chief symptoms." The above is the

language of allopathic physicians, and we might bring the testimony of many other writers as to the danger of bleeding children.

We will let an allopathic physician speak of blisters. Dr. Wood, in the United States Dispensatory, says: "On some constitutions they produce a poisonous impression, attended with frequent pulse, dryness of the mouth and fauces, heat of skin, subsultus tendinum and even convulsions; and some physicians have been so much alarmed by the occasional occurrence of these symptoms as to induce them to employ the remedy with great hesitation." Every physician, and even nurse, is aware of the fact that blisters often produce inflammation of the bladder, accompanied with extreme suffering, even in adults.

Tartar emetic. Medical writers caution us in regard to the use of this remedy for young children, and so great is the danger attending its use, that some object to it entirely; for it not unfrequently produces excessive nausea; "copious vomiting; frequent hicup; burning pain in the stomach; colic; frequent stools; small, contracted and accelerated pulse; cold skin; sometimes intense heat; difficult respiration; loss of sense; convulsive movements; very painful cramps in the legs; prostration and death. Vomiting and purging do not always take place; and when they are absent, the other symptoms are aggravated."

We have been called to not less than two cases of convulsions, since we have been in this city, the first attacks of which were caused by an emetic of ipecac, and this remedy will be found one of the most frequent causes of convulsions in young children. The most minute quantity of ipecac will, upon some individuals, produce the most dreadful paroxysms of asthma; and the above are but a few of the symptoms caused by this powerful remedy.

Calomel is given in croup with a recklessness truly deplorable, sapping, as it were, the very foundations of life in young subjects.

We have not space to notice the opium, squills, and other remedies which are generally given in this disease, nor of those which are occasionally given, such as lobelia, sanguinaria, &c.

We have already noticed not less than five remedies, either one of which, taken alone, is acknowledged by the best allopathic physicians in the world to be capable of producing the most dreadful sufferings and diseases, and several of them even death in a certain proportion of cases, when used as generally used by physicians of their school, and so great is the danger that many careful writers condemn their use entirely. In view of the fact, that all these remedies are generally *brought* to bear upon the delicate organization of a child from one to

five years old, and that often within the space of twenty-four hours, we ask, is it strange that so many children die of the croup under ordinary treatment?

Here then, in one of the most fearful of the diseases with which childhood has to contend, and one which in its progress may require all the vital energies of the child to withstand, blood is to be taken either by the lancet, cups, or leeches, until nature gives the alarm of approaching death, and closes the floodgate by fainting; sick and faint from the loss of blood, the little sufferer is compelled, willing or not, to take an emetic, and the dreadful distress of constant nausea and vomiting are added to his sufferings. Nor is this all; he is to be physiced by calomel and tartar emetic, and in addition to all this he is to be tortured by blisters, and perhaps caustic applied to his throat. Does the above treatment cure? let parents and the sexton answer. The only wonder is, that children ever recover under such treatment; subject children, during perfect health, to the barbarous treatment that is generally prescribed in severe cases of croup, and in our opinion more than one half will die from the treatment alone.

We dare not trust the allopathic treatment of the croup, because we fear the treatment more than we do the disease itself.

In our next we shall give the homœopathic treatment of this disease, and we think we shall be able to satisfy our readers that it is far more successful, and without any of the dangerous, painful, and disgusting measures of the old practice. Having faithfully tried both methods, and therefore speaking from actual knowledge, the fault will be ours if we do not succeed.

DEATH—PREMATURE INTERMENTS, AND EARLY POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

The fact, that in innumerable instances, individuals have been to all appearance dead, and yet not dead, but in a state so perfectly similating actual death, as to be pronounced in that state for days, even by medical men, and yet have returned, as it were, to life, renders an inquiry into the above subject one of great interest and importance; especially is it the case, when it is known that persons have been, in many instances, buried alive, and that even the dissecting knife has found the heart still beating. Being satisfied that erroneous views in relation to this subject exists, not only in the community at large, but to a great extent amongst medical men, we feel constrained to give it a passing notice.

What is death? Before we can consider this question, it becomes necessary that we inquire, what is life? We are among those who believe in a spiritual world, as well as a natural world. The spiritual world is the world of causes, and the natural world the world of effects. Matter in itself is dead, and can only be vivified and moulded into form by spirit. The manifestations of life we see around us, in man, animals, and the vegetable world, are but the clothing of spiritual forms, which alone give life, and to each natural form its own peculiar quality. Man has, then, a spiritual and a material body, and, as the spiritual alone gives life, the material must correspond to the spiritual body, to the utmost particular, and if in any organ or part, even to the most minute, this harmony ceases, and the material is not vivified by the spiritual, death of the organ or part is the necessary consequence. Then, if the clothing of spiritual bodies with material coverings and their various action in unison, constitute what is usually denominated life, death, or what we understand by death, consists in the putting off of this material body, and its entire separation from the spiritual body.

The great object of inquiry with us at present is, whether this separation is instantaneous, or in other words, when this material body apparently ceases to breathe, is it dead? The common opinion is, we think, that it is; and this is the opinion of the medical profession generally, if we except manifest cases of apparent death. We are aware that an indistinct idea prevails with some, that such is not the case, and strange as it may appear, the very evidence that is brought by our ablest physiologists to prove that the body is not dead, is generally admitted to be evidence that it is, by the medical profession, and we think sometimes, by even the authors themselves.

We shall endeavor to show by arguments and admitted facts, that death is a gradual process, and that absolute death, in other words, an entire separation between the body and spirit, does not usually take place within from one to four days, and sometimes much longer, from the apparent cessation of respiration, and this too in cases where the individual is actually dying. Often long before apparent death, the process of separation is gradually going on. In old age we behold it; the eye grows dim, the ear dull, the form bowed, skin wrinkled, and as the process of separation gradually progresses, the faculties of the mind, as manifested through this imperfect body, become torpid; the external world can make but slight impressions upon the spirit through this feeble instrument, often less than the spirit can manifest through it, therefore we often find the aged man able to relate with correctness,

impressions and transactions of his childhood, whilst the doings of yesterday are forgotten. In the gangrene of old people we see death of a foot, or even both feet, long before the death of the entire body. Then, in old age, we have a gradual separation of the body and spirit, and so in disease, the approach to death is gradual. Slowly is the connexion between the body and spirit destroyed; organ after organ may cease to act; one organ may cease and another continue its action; sensation may cease and motion remain, or on the other hand, motion may cease and sensation remain; at last respiration and circulation apparently cease, but is the body dead? This brings us to the consideration of the signs of dying. Among these signs, we shall first notice that of apparent cessation of respiration and circulation. It is well known, and admitted by all medical writers, that the lungs and heart may, to all appearance, cease to perform their functions, and yet the subject be still alive; instances are on record in medical works, where not the least contraction of the heart, or evidence of respiration existed, though the test had been applied of the looking glass, feather, and cup of water, and yet the individual has recovered.

The extinction of animal heat; the impossibility of determining when animal heat is entirely extinguished in the internal organism, and the fact that external organs may become entirely cold, and even frozen, and yet return to activity, strips this sign of all practical value.

One of the most certain signs of dying is the rigidity or stiffness that follows within a few hours after apparent death. Its duration is from one to four days, but has been known to cease within a few hours, in some malignant diseases, and in other cases to continue as long as seven days.

"This curious phenomenon is regarded by John Hunter, as the last act of the vital principle," and by Nystern, as a "concentration of the remaining vital powers in the muscular system, preparatory to its final extinction." Nearly all writers agree that this is a vital phenomenon; therefore, so long as the rigidity remains, we have positive evidence that the body is not dead.

Even this rigidity, though considered by authors the most certain evidence of dying, cannot be relied upon in all cases, for we have seen at least one case of apparent death, where this symptom was present, and yet the patient recovered; numerous cases are on record of a similar character. Again, cases of rigidity possessing all the characteristic phenomena of the rigidity of dying persons, are recorded, where it commenced before even apparent death, and where the patients recovered.

We can readily conceive it possible for the spirit to come into harmony with the body at any time, up to the period of its entire separation, provided there is no organic change that renders it impossible for the body to live.

A very important suggestion here presents itself to our minds, and that is, in all cases of apparent death, from transient causes, not accompanied with organic change, such as from drowning, fainting, cholera, spasms, lightning, and from the inhalation of various gasses, catalepsy, &c., we should never relinquish our attempts to resuscitate the patient until the commencement of decomposition, for up to this period success is not hopeless, be the period of time one hour or ten days.

The importance of the above suggestions will be apparent, when we state the fact, that consciousness occasionally remains perfect, whilst the slightest muscular movement cannot be exerted: An instance is given by Dr. Fitzpatrick, in Duncan's Medical Commentaries, of a woman who was on the point of being buried alive, and felt all the horrors of seeing her own body prepared for interment. Similar cases are related by Pew, Diemorbrouck, Hildanus, and others.

Nor is the above all the evidence that we have, that death is a gradual process, for in the gradual extinction of animal heat, we have certain evidence that life generally continues for some time after apparent death. According to the testimony of medical writers, the time required for bodies to arrive at the temperature of surrounding objects, varies from two or three hours to four days, from apparent death, which would not be the case with dead matter, which would cool alike rapidly in the same temperature, all other circumstances being equal.

As animal heat is intimately connected with the circulation of the blood, and as the extremities soon become cold when the circulation ceases in them, even though life is not extinct, we have every reason to suppose that the heart generally acts, although feebly, nearly as long as the internal organs retain their heat.

The body being material, can only possess life so long as it is in connexion with the spirit; therefore, as long as we have any evidence of life in the material body, so long have we evidence that the separation of the spirit and body is not complete, and we have shown from the above, that in cases of actual death, evidences of life usually continue from one to three days, and sometimes longer, from the apparent cessation of respiration and circulation.

Signs of death. It is at present universally admitted, we believe, by *our best writers*, that we have but one sure sign of death, and that is,

the commencement of decomposition. The evidence of decomposition is first noticed by the smell and change of color of the skin to a green, or bluish green. We do not mean the dark spots which often form upon the skin on dependent parts of the body, such as the neck, back, and sides, for these spots frequently form immediately after, and sometimes even before apparent death, and only denote that the power of gravitation exceeds that of the circulation in the minute vessels of the skin.

To be continued.

HOMŒOPATHY DYING AWAY.

For the particular benefit of some of our allopathic brethren, who have been in the habit of repeating, homœopathy is dying away, so frequently, that they perhaps really believe it to be true, we quote the following from No. XLI, of the British and Foreign Medical Review, the most popular allopathic journal of Europe:

"Although the subject of homœopathy has been but little adverted to, and never formally noticed, in the pages of this Journal, we have not been unmindful of its claims to attention, nor regardless of its remarkable progress in every country of Europe, both as a system of medical doctrine, and a system of medical practice. We ought probably to have noticed the subject long ago. At any rate, we can refrain no longer from doing so—now, when one of the publications whose title heads this article, shows that the new doctrine has found its way into the halls of one of our most estimable universities (Edinburgh Medical) and is openly advocated and promulgated by its Professor of Pathology, (Henderson.)"

Homœopathy dying away, forsooth! Where? in Detroit? in the Great West? Were we to receive as truth the barefaced assertions of those whose interest it is to inhume homœopathy, unwashed and unpardoned, beyond the hope of resurrection, for its daring intrusion upon the lazy quiet of the "craft," the question would be settled, not that it is dying away, but absolutely dead, dead, beyond the power of galvanism to resuscitate it, and this too, in the face of such admissions as the above, from the British Journal and what is passing under our own observation. In all candor we ask the profession if it is not puerile, and undignified, to affect contempt for a system they know nothing of, although it may be based in truth, and demonstrated by observation and experience. They will learn ere long, we opine, the truth of what Shakspeare once said: "There are more things in heaven and earth, than is dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio."

PREVENTIVES OF THE CHOLERA.

We have noticed, going the rounds of the papers, a statement that veratrum albun and cuprum are the best preventives of this disease.

These remedies were recommended as preventives, by homœopathists in Europe, when the cholera prevailed there during 1830 and 1831, and were used for this purpose with great success. They are preventives from the fact that they will produce a similar disease; and therefore are among the best homœopathic remedies for its treatment; and with the aid of camphor, arsenicum, and a few other remedies, were used with most surprising success in the treatment of the cholera.

Camphor was first recommended by Hahnemann for the cure of this disease, and the success that attended its use led allopathists to use it. We would here intimate to our allopathic brethren, that if they attempt the use of veratrum and cuprum in this disease in allopathic doses, they will find, what they before found when they attempted to use camphor in such doses—that although they may have stolen our thunder, they have got lightning with it; and this not guided by a skilful hand for the use of the sick, as the lightning from heaven descended upon the string of Franklin's kite, and played harmlessly around him, but as the lightning descends upon the sturdy oak, and may rend asunder its stately trunk, without even destroying the worm that is gnawing at its roots.

When will allopathists learn that it is no idle caprice that induces us to give small doses, but that it is because large doses, when applied in accordance with the homœopathic law of cure, are dangerous, and experience has demonstrated the fact, that diseases can be cured by doses so small as not even to aggravate existing unpleasant symptoms; which constitutes one of the most beautiful features of homœopathy, and renders it infinitely superior to the allopathic treatment of diseases.

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JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER THREE.

The human organism bears within itself a vital reactive force, or life, which is constantly exercised in resisting attacks from without, and tends to preserve unharmed and unchanged the system to which it imparts this principle. This vital inherent principle opposes itself to all morbid causes, and strives to repel whatever tends to disturb the harmony of the body, and restore that harmony when it has been disturbed. Medicines do not apply themselves to, and cure disease by their primary action. They only create disease. It is by the right application of this disease-creating or absorbing power of medicine, that the vital principle is provoked to reaction, and diseased impressions thrown off, and health restored. Indeed, were it not for this vital reactive force of the organism, each diseased impression made upon the system from without, would continue to the end of life. For example: if alloes be taken in sufficient quantity in health, its primary effect upon the system would be griping and looseness of the bowels; here is diseased action. Then comes the reaction of the vital principle; that force that not only resists change, but is in constant effort to preserve the system at its healthy standard, like a spring pressed upon, suddenly recoils beyond its equilibrium, and relaxation is followed by constipation, the consecutive effect. As a well going clock, when the machinery is in perfect order, the least change, caused by an unguarded touch, is a change for the worse; and as disease in all cases, is nothing else than a disturbance, more or less, of the internal mechanism—that is, the healthy condition of the body—it follows, of course, that medicines introduced into the system, being not an article of food, but a poisonous agent, must always be the immediate cause of such disturbance. Keeping in mind the fact claimed in the outset, that like cures like is a fundamental law, universal in its application, and the no less important truth, that to the attainment of a correct knowledge of the aggressive or

curative power of medicines, the circumstances and limitations under which they act, can only be arrived at but by carefully testing each individual agent upon the healthy subject, and noting with precision the symptoms they give rise to. Thus equipped, the homœopathist enters the contest with weapons tried; and if, after the timely and proper application of means, the unfortunate patient succumbs, the practitioner has at least the pleasure of knowing that the disease, not remedies, caused the fatal result.

That the foregoing may be more clearly seen, we propose to contrast it with Allopathia, its principles and practice. This method is that in which the physician endeavors to cure disease by inducing a new disease or affection (pathos) in some other (allos) part of the body, so as to draw away the disease from the part first affected, to the point acted upon by the medicinal agent. All the appellations given to this method sufficiently indicate that the object the physician has in view is to produce a second derivation from health, in order to overcome the first. Instead of seeking a remedy that will act directly upon the affected part, and thus stimulate the vital energies of the diseased organ into healthy reaction, allopathy, as the term implies, seeks to induce another disease in some distant part of the system. For example: a patient complains of pain in the head. Under this rule, the doctor prescribes a cathartic, though the patient might in vain declare that it was not his bowels but his head that was affected. What in reason could we expect would result from administering an agent that had nothing to do with the disease? Manifestly this: that as soon as it is given, some other part of the system, not previously affected, takes on diseased action, and continues to suffer until the primary action of the medicine is exhausted; then comes on vital reaction of that part, and its healthy state is restored, while the original disease remains untouched. To create disease of the stomach, for instance, to derive from, and thereby relieve an affection of the air passages, appears to us quite as doubtful in practice, as treating a man in Detroit with a purge to relieve his friend over in Canada, of the gout. Suppose a foreign enemy were about to attack our city at some point, what would be thought of an order coming from the authorities, to concentrate the artillery and direct it—not upon the enemy that is menacing us with destruction, but into the very heart of the city itself? Why, they would beg lustily, and properly, too, for deliverance from their friends. But if, by some possible chance direction, the enemy should be repelled by the onslaught of the people upon themselves, still we are forced to the con-

clusion, that all considerate men must look upon the expedient as highly dangerous; not to the attacking enemy, but the city itself. An organ is invaded by disease; the physician, armed with disease-creating material, instantly commences an assault upon another and distant organ. Between the two, as Perira very properly remarks, the patient sometimes has a "lucky escape."

To understand the primary aggressive force, or medicinal power of all remedial agents upon the healthy system, is the first duty of the physician. This is clearly unattainable in the mixed and compound practice adopted by Allopathia. Should relief follow the administration of bolus, composed of a half dozen ingredients, could he who administered it determine which one of the many afforded such relief? We are gravely told that each ingredient in the mixture has a distinct, individual action, contrary to the known laws of chemical union, where the blending of several agents together results in a product differing essentially from its original constituents. The introduction of a half dozen different remedies into the stomach at the same time, without reference to their chemical qualities and relations, or the medicinal force of each agent upon the system in health, looks like sapping the very foundation of all safe practice, which consists in administering medicines unalloyed, and never more than one remedy at a time.

The compound practice being comparatively no more than the introduction of an explosive missile into the stomach, hoping by some chance direction to eradicate the disease, no matter what evil may result to the system in the explosion.

To be Continued.

DEATH—PREMATURE INTERMENTS AND EARLY POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

(CONTINUED.)

The badges of mourning, the closed doors and abstaining from business, the funeral procession, all manifest a disposition in the community, to pay a suitable respect to departed friends, and if the dead are not treated with proper care, it is evidently for the want of knowledge rather than intention; therefore, all that is necessary, is, that this subject should be placed before the public in its proper light.

Having examined the signs of dying and of death, in our second number, and having shown by evidence which cannot be gainsayed, that death is a gradual process, requiring usually from one to three or four days, and sometimes much longer, for its completion, from

the apparent cessation of respiration, we now propose to notice the subject of apparent death. It will be seen to follow as a necessary consequence, that, in all instances, so long as we have any evidence of life in the material body, so long death is only apparent and not real; therefore what is usually considered death, is but apparent death. Diseases reduce patients, sometimes, but a single step towards the grave, whereas, in other instances, to within a step of the grave. Two patients, with the same disease, may descend almost to absolute death, and may be, to all appearances, dead for hours and even days, and yet, under favorable influences, one may recover and the other not. Where then is the propriety of considering one of them dead and the other not, during the same period, and the existence of the same symptoms, simply because one does not recover and the other does? As well might we consider him dead at any stage of the disease.

We come now to the subject of premature interments. We object to early interments, in the first place, because the subject is not dead, and it is possible for the patient to recover; and even if, from the character of the disease, we are certain that death is inevitable, yet we do feel that our friends have claims upon our care and protection, as long as we have the least reason to suppose that the spirit is in connexion with the body, and even until we have positive evidence, from the commencement of decomposition, that the body is tenantless.

We object to premature interments, in the second place, because we have every reason to suppose that hearing, consciousness, and even sensation, in many cases, remain for hours, and even days, after apparent death, although we are aware they often cease even before the cessation of motion. But how often is it the case, that after speech, and almost all voluntary motion have ceased, that the last perceptible motion is made to satisfy some friend that these faculties remain distinct. What reason have we to suppose that they always cease as soon as respiration apparently ceases? Although we cannot bring the testimony of those who actually die, upon this point, still we are not left in doubt upon this subject, for we have in medical works, to some of which we have heretofore referred, the testimony of many who have descended the road to death, far beyond the apparent cessation of respiration and circulation, that they retained, while in that state, for days, a consciousness of surrounding objects, and were aware of the preparations which were being made for their interment; whereas, in a large proportion of these cases, no recollection remains.

The fact that post mortem examinations are frequently made within

a few hours after apparent death, while the body is yet warm, and giving forth the peculiar odor of the living body, compels us to notice this subject. The objections we have already brought against premature interments, apply with greater force to early post mortem examinations. Again, we can hardly feel that it is right to dissect the living body, even after the apparent cessation of respiration, although we may be certain that sensation and consciousness are absent, and that recovery is impossible. If it is right, we think it follows as a necessary consequence that it is right to dissect patients before the cessation of respiration, provided we are certain the patient cannot recover, and that consciousness has fled; and this, we will admit, would give the sticklers for early examinations, an opportunity to inspect the internal organs before any cadaverous changes take place. But the custom of making early post mortem examinations is a useless one, for all the real advantages resulting from such examinations, can be obtained by their being made after actual death.

We would here call the attention of physicians to the danger of dissecting the living body, for they will find on inquiry into this subject, that almost all of the cases where dangerous and fatal consequences have resulted from dissection wounds, such wounds have generally been made in making post mortem examinations, or in dissecting bodies recently procured. That there is far less danger after the body has commenced decomposing, than before, is certain from the few cases where unpleasant symptoms occur from wounds in the dissecting room, although wounds are quite as frequent here, as they are in post mortem examinations.

We propose, now, to make a few suggestions in regard to the period when interments, and, of course, post mortem examinations, are proper. In England it is customary not to bury the dead until the commencement of decomposition, and this is as it should be, for we have shown, and it is admitted by our best medical writers, that we have no positive evidence that the body is dead until the commencement of decomposition; and, therefore, up to this period, we are not certain that we are not burying our friends alive. There can be no excuse for hasty interments, not even in epidemic and contagious diseases, for if it is possible to communicate the disease to surrounding individuals, it will have been done before apparent death, and the longer the body has been dead, the less is the danger of communicating disease. If we desire to prevent the spread of disease by premature interments,

in order to make it effectual we must bury our friends as soon as they are taken sick; which measure, we fancy, would find few advocates.

A few words in regard to the preservation of the body, after apparent death. The celebrated Prof. Physick, of Philadelphia, for many years the pride of the medical profession of the United States, directed his body to be carefully wrapped in warm flannels, and kept warm until the commencement of decomposition. This, certainly, was a more rational course than the winding of the body with simply a single sheet, and placing it upon a hard board, in a cold room, and perhaps exposed to the cold wind from an open window. Let us remember, then, that when our friends stop breathing, they are not immediately dead, and therefore let us keep them in a comfortably warm room, and, by suitable clothing, endeavor to keep up the temperature of the body; and, if we have any reason to hope they may return to health, let us apply diligently external heat, occasionally exposing the surface of the body for a minute or two to fresh air; perhaps sprinkle with cold water, wipe dry, and again apply heat. The exposure of the surface of the body, occasionally, to fresh air, may be resorted to when we do not feel that the prospect of resuscitation is sufficient to call for the application of external heat; and yet, where, from the nature of the disease, recovery is not impossible. The advantages resulting from keeping bodies warm are several. First, if sensation remains, their occupants will be more comfortable. Second, if resuscitation is possible, it will favor it, and recovery may take place where it would not under other circumstances. And, again, decomposition will commence sooner, and with more regularity, as to time, in a warm than in a cold temperature.

PROPHYLACTIC [PREVENTIVE] TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

"*Cuprum* and *Veratrum* have been recommended as prophylactics of cholera. In a district where cholera is raging, we would recommend that half a dozen globules be taken of the third dilution of one of these medicines, every third morning, dissolved in a teaspoonful of water. The medicines to be alternated. Dr. Marenzeller states, that he gave these medicines to 150,000 persons in Vienna, and none of them fell victims to Cholera. The same results were gained among 80,000 people in Hungary and Poland. It is the general experience of homœopathists, that among those who took their medicines, and were attacked by cholera, the disease showed itself in its mildest form; whereas, at the same time, it attacked with great virulence those who had not undergone this prophylactic treatment. These statements are *highly worthy* of being tested."—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF THE CROUP.

In our last number we gave the Allopathic treatment of this disease, and the treatment of inflammation of the lungs, pleura, and bronchæ, is the same, with some slight modifications; and therefore the remarks we then made in regard to the Allopathic treatment of the Croup, are equally applicable to the treatment of these diseases. We then found, as we think, sufficient cause in the treatment to account for the dreadful fatality of these diseases.

We now propose to notice, in a hasty manner, the Homœopathic treatment of the Croup; and, as we gave but a general view of the Allopathic treatment, we shall do no more in this, as our object is to contrast the two methods of treatment, and not to enter into the specific details of either.

In inflammatory croup, Aconite is generally given, either alone or alternately with some other remedy, until the inflammatory symptoms and general fever are relieved. This remedy occupies, in the Homœopathic treatment of this disease, nearly the same position that the different forms of bloodletting do in the old practice, and rarely fails to exert a happy influence over the general character of the disease, although it is not generally sufficient, of itself, to cure, but needs to be followed by some remedy, which not only acts specifically upon the organ diseased, but is capable of producing a similar disease. Among the remedies which correspond to the inflammatory croup, we have Spong and Hepar Sulph; and after the use of Aconite, or alternately with it, one or the other of these remedies, or the two given alternately, rarely fail to remove the last traces of the disease. In some instances it will be necessary to use Arsenicum, Phosphorus, Lachesis or Carbo veg., according as the symptoms require.

Among the remedies in common use, one of the best is Tartar emetic. It should not be given in doses to vomit, or even nauseate, for it then becomes a most pernicious article. One grain of one of the first triturations, dissolved in a half pint of water, and given in teaspoonful doses, every 15 or 20 minutes, will relieve many cases of croup at their commencement.

Where there is reason to fear that a false membrane is forming, or has formed, a remedy must be selected which is capable of causing such a formation in a healthy person. Among the remedies which are known to produce this formation, the Bichromate of potash has, thus far, been used with the best success, although it is probable that Bromine and

Caustic amm. are not inferior. The spasmodic croup is generally soon relieved by Sambucus, Ipecac, Arsenicum, or some other remedy.

We have now given a hasty notice of the remedies generally used by Homœopathists in the treatment of this disease, and shall proceed to say a few words in relation to the doses used. From the third to the sixth dilution of the above remedies are generally used; occasionally a lower and sometimes a higher is used. The third dilution contains one millionth of a grain or drop of the crude drug or prime tincture, the sixth contains one billionth; and we would here state for the relief of certain individuals, who, we understand, have been striving to analyze our medicines, that they will find it very difficult to detect aught but sugar or alcohol, in either of these dilutions, by the sight, taste, smell, or even chemical agents.

The advantages resulting from the above treatment of the croup are several. In the first place, the strength of the patient is not sacrificed by it, nor has the patient to suffer present nor future poisonous effects of the drugs used; as our object in using small doses, is, to avoid not only drug diseases, but also all dangerous aggravations of existing symptoms. Another advantage is the ease with which Homœopathic remedies can be given to children. The great superiority of the practice consists in the fact, that it cures, and cures with infinitely more certainty, without any of the distressing and disgusting effects of the old practice. Nor are the above the only advantages; relief is obtained more immediately, and the patient is cured in less time, from the fact that the remedies act upon the organ diseased.

Conversing with an eminent medical man, from Syracuse, N. Y., he informed us that a few months before, while he was President of the County Medical Society, he was appointed on a committee to bring in a report on Homœopathy. Being desirous of rendering an intelligent report, and therefore thinking it but just that he should know something about the subject, he obtained some books and medicines. Among the first cases where he tested them was a case of Croup; he had treated the child before, with this disease, when it came very near dying under the ordinary treatment. The present attack was a severe one; the friends were very anxious; but much to his and their surprise, the child was nearer well at the end of twenty-four hours, than it was, under Allopathic treatment, at the end of four or six days. He continued his investigations, and the result was, he felt called upon to read the *Society* an address in favor of Homœopathy, which he did.

If the Homœopathic treatment cures as many patients as the Allo-

pathic, all can but see its superiority. As the number in this city who trust Homœopathic treatment, in all diseases, is not small, the inhabitants of Detroit are not under the necessity of taking our say, but can judge for themselves. We are willing Homœopathy shall rest upon its merits. If it cures no more patients than Allopathy, then we are willing to admit it does not deserve public favor; for, it is the opinion of many of the ablest physicians of the old practice, that more patients die under their treatment, than would without any medical treatment at all, and our past and present observations of Allopathy will not suffer us to dispute their conclusions.

We commend the following to our readers, which is the commencement of an excellent address to the Homœopathic Society of N. York.

BY B. F. JOSLIN, M. D.

GENTLEMEN:

Who, after due study of the writings of Hahnemann and a strict trial of his method of practice, has ever come to the conclusion that Hahnemann was an impostor or a visionary, and Homœopathy a cheat or delusion? If any honest physician, after a careful trial, ever rejected the Homœopathic practice, he must possess a feeble intellect.—As the sceptical portion of the medical profession have not made this examination, their prejudices are entitled to some respect. How shall they be prevailed on to undertake the requisite reading, and those experiments which are still more essential. Many feel themselves fortified in their present position by the testimony of antiquity, or the countenance of their fellow practitioners. Were I addressing such, I would commence with the following

Fable of the Ass and the Steamboat.—An ass, heavily laden with a sack of letters directed to a distant town on the river, was met on his way by a fox, who apprized him, that ease and expedition would both be promoted, by transferring his burden to a steamer which had just then stopped at the shore.

"This is unreasonable, friend Reynard," replied the patient beast; "for my method of transporting the mail has been in operation for three thousand years, yours only fifty. It is impossible that the combined wisdom of so many generations should not exceed that of one."

"Your reasoning," replied the fox, "can have no weight, unless there had been a race or races between steamboats and asses during the said three thousand years, and it had been decided that the ass always gained the race and was less fatigued. Now this trial of speed and strength must have been impossible before steamboats were invented."

Whilst the mail-carrier of the old line was staggering under the weight of this argument and that of his letters, another ass overtook him, and having overheard the conversation, was enabled to bring timely aid to the confounded disputant.

"Master Reynard," quoth he, "you are not of an age and size rightly to decide such matters. Your facts and arguments may be unanswer-

able; but they should have no weight with any respectable ass. No respectable or learned ass should ever adopt the new method, until some other ass, still more respectable and more learned, shall have previously adopted it."

"It puzzles my brain," replied the fox, "to apply this rule to any useful purpose. I pity your hapless condition. The practices of the respectable and learned asses could never be reformed, if each must wait till some ass more learned and respectable than himself should have set the example."

Moral.—The idol of one man is antiquity; that of another is respectability. The former reject whatever was not in ages before him; the latter, whatever is not in the circle above him. The man who prefers caste to truth, and spurns useful discoveries not sanctioned by the head or the tail of some academy or fashionable clique, can only be pitied. But the man who venerates the shade of antiquity, and in matters even of science and art, is awed into ultra-conservatism by long established opinion and usage, is entitled to some instruction. He does not consider, that the *non-adoption* of undiscovered facts and unheard opinions is not equivalent to their *rejection.* There are many facts, and inferences from them, which former ages niether adopted nor rejected; and simply because they never so much as dreamed, either of the possibility of the facts or of the conclusions to which their future discovery would naturally lead every unprejudiced mind.

Example.—Homœopathy is fifty years old. The physicians of former ages never rejected the Homœopathic materia medica, for it was not known; and as the Physicians who preceded Hahnemann knew but few of the symptoms which medicines excite in healthy persons, they had no means of determining whether medicines always relieve symptoms similar to those which they produce: they never tried this as a general law of cure. They never made any Homœopathic attenuations, and consequently never dreamed of instituting any comparison between their efficacy and that of crude drugs. Homœopathy was never rejected before the time of Hahnemann.

We extract the following Official Statistics of the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera, from a treatise recently published by Dr. HUMPHREY, of great value, which we commend to the notice of all.

When the Cholera first made its appearance in Europe in 1831, Homœopathy could boast of but a small number of adherents. From the attenuated size of the doses of medicines employed, and the complete departure from the ordinary rules of practice, it had excited but comparatively little attention among the public or medical world.—Among the monarchial institutions of Europe, where everything combines to sustain the powers that be, nothing is so much dreaded as the promulgation of new doctrines and opinions which may tend to unsettle the influence of those in place, and hence the disfavor with which all *new doctrines* are viewed. It is not strange, that amid so many prejudicial influences the doctrines of Hahnemann, however beneficial for

mankind, should have been received with no greater favor by physicians in general.

It was very generally believed when this Asiatic scourge first threatened western Europe with its presence, that should it come to be removed from its native jungles, and the crowded and ill-fed masses in the cities of the east, and subjected to the scrutinizing gaze and scientific examination of the enlightened physicians of Europe, its power would be broken. Numbers of the most able practitioners hastened to give the public their views upon the nature of the disease and its treatment, and in a short time the press was deluged with a very chaos of theories and opinions respecting it. But, alas! the Cholera paid but little attention to these views. The treatment of the ablest allœopathic practitioners was but little more successful than that of the ignorant charlatan; and in almost every place where it appeared, in a very little time, the common people, scorning the mockery of such medical treatment, cast their reproaches upon the physicians, refused all medical aid, and the half and even two-thirds of all who were attacked went down to the grave.

It was at this time that Hahnemann, in a brief circular, gave to his scattered disciples and the public his views respecting the treatment of this disease. He recommended the Camphor as the principal remedy, in connection with the Cuprum and Veratrum, upon the ground of their pathogenetic action upon the healthy, as containing the required curative indications, and as being the most appropriate remedies in this disease. The success of their application placed the truth of his observation at once in the most brilliant light. His disciples administered these medicines with such marked success, that several different European governments afterwards authorized the collection of the various items of statistics which were formally reported to them.

As a summary of the whole number of cholera patients treated homœopathically, up to 1832, collected by Dr. Peschier, we have: In Russia, from the documents of Admiral Mordrinoff, there were 1557 patients treated: 1394 were cured, 163 died.

In Austria, documents of Dr. Roth and observations of Drs. Schuter, Hanessch and Quinn, 1406 cases were treated: 1314 were cured, and 95 died.

At Berlin, observations of Drs. Stuller and Hayne, there were 32 cases treated: 26 were cured, and 6 died.

At Paris, observation of Dr. Quinn, there were 19 cases treated, and 19 cured.

From the foregoing statistics it will be observed, that of 3017 cases, 2753 were cured, and 264 died; or a proportion of eight and a half per cent.

Such results, occurring in portions of country where the mortality under the ordinary methods of treatment varied from fifty to sixty or even to seventy per cent., could not fail to attract attention. The result was, that several European governments which had adopted stringent measures to prevent the spread of this medical heresy, either relaxed or abolished them altogether; the attention of the public was directed to this source; and many physicians of skill and eminence were induced

to study and investigate the new method of practice. From that day a brighter era has dawned upon homœopathy, and both in Europe and in this country her increase and extension has been most triumphant and satisfactory.

Homœopathy in Russia.—A letter from Dr. Johannsen, of St. Petersburg, in the January number of the *Hygea*, gives an account of the state of Homœopathy in the dominions of the Czar. From this we learn that, except in the large towns, there is a great scarcity of medical men of any persuasion throughout the empire, still more so of Homœopathic physicians; but, on the other hand, there are very many landed proprietors who practice the system of Hahnemann on their own estates, as is evident from the vast number of Homœopathic medicines that are sent into the country from the central Homœopathic laboratories of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Much good is done by these amateur practitioners in the way of curing their dependents. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Riga are well supplied with Homœopathic practitioners, but not many of the other large towns of the empire. It is chiefly among the upper classes that Homœopathy is in vogue. In St. Petersburg, for the last two years, the half of a government hospital for women, containing 100 beds, has been put under Homœopathic treatment. The Minister of the Interior wished it to be entirely devoted to Homœopathic practice, but it was resolved to keep half of the beds under Allopathic treatment, for the purpose of comparing the results of the two. No obstructions are made on the part of the Government to the practice of Homœopathy; it is perfectly legalized, there are licensed Homœopathic laboratories, and a scale of charges for the medicines fixed by authority. Among the medical counsellors of Russia one Homœopathist has been nominated. It is allowed to Homœopathists to prepare and dispense their own medicines.—*British Journal of Homœop athy.*

Homœopathy in Edinburgh.—Owing to the increase of patients at the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary, the committee have taken larger and more central premises in St. James' Square, No. 5, which will afford more facility to students attending the University and other Medical Schools of Edinburgh.—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

Homœopathy in Belfast.—On the 15th of March, a meeting of the friends of Homœopathy in that town, was held for the purpose of presenting Mr. Mac Gregor with a testimonial, in the form of a gold watch and highly complimentary address; and also for taking the initiatory steps for the establishment of a Homœopathic Dispensary in some central part of Belfast. Mr. Mac Gregor made a very appropriate and encouraging reply, and the meeting resolved that both the address and reply should be published in some of the local newspapers, which was accordingly done.—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER FOUR.

In our last number we took a brief view of Allopathy, in contrast with the doctrines of the new school. We shall allude in a brief manner to another method adopted and extensively practiced in this country, expressed in the phrase *contraria contrariis curantur*, or Antipathy, from *pathos*, affection, and *anti*, against, examples of which are numerous: thus, when a person cannot sleep, opium is given to make him sleep; a person has severe pain, opium is given to allay pain; a patient is costive, cathartics are given to purge him; if a patient has strong full pulse with fever, bloodletting is resorted to, &c., &c. It will be seen, that all the varying methods of practice resorted to, come under one or the other of the above general heads, to-wit, Homœopathy with its unmixed and graduated doses, acting directly upon the part affected, in accordance with the universal law of cure; or Allopathy, with its mixed and uncertain doses, directed upon some organ not diseased; or, lastly, Antipathy, with doses alike mixed and uncertain, designed to act directly contrary to the disease. It will be recollected, that an attempt was made in a previous article, to show that the vital principle which animates the body, and is in constant effort to preserve the system unchanged, rises up in rebellion against all violent attacks, whether from medicine, or disease otherwise produced; so, when large doses are administered, nature is roused to reject the unwelcome intruder altogether and immediately.

Hence we see abundant evacuations of all sorts, caused by the size of the dose; which evacuations dissipate and carry off the virtues of the medicine. Vomiting, diarrhea, bleeding at the nose, &c., salivations, convulsions, fever, are the modes in which those violent intruders are violently expelled; while a minute dose is left to act slowly, gently, and undisturbed on the organism, and thus to produce without excitement all that kindly influence which would be cut short, if the dose were

increased, by a storm of reaction, in which all the individual and peculiar symptoms of the medicine would be lost in inextricable confusion. We must be permitted again to refer to the principle before mentioned, namely, that the doses of homœopathy are destined to act on that part of the organism already affected; while allopathy, with its mixed doses, is designed to excite disease in some distant organ not previously affected.

Let it not be thought that little stress should be laid on this practice of administering medicine to act on an already affected part of the organism. Neither slight nor trivial is the difference between the two modes. A blow, for instance, which would cause little or no pain in a healthy part of the body, should it happen to fall upon an inflamed organ, would excite excruciating agony. The hand, in its healthy state, may be used in various ways with violence, without exciting pain; but let it be denuded by heat, or bruised, and you can scarcely bear the gentlest breeze of a summer evening to come in contact with it.

The eye, in a state of health, that can steadfastly watch a minute insect in the broad glare of the sun, when inflamed can scarcely bear the irritation caused by the feeble light of his room, through the medium of a thick curtain. He who can at one time hear without inconvenience the crash of artillery, or the thundering of railroad engines, lie under the power of a fever, and the lightest tread of an attendant in the sick room, would be almost sufficient to kindle in him madness.

But why multiply instances that all have an opportunity of witnessing? It is abundantly clear that very little doubt ought to be entertained as to the power of medicines, destined as they are in Homœopathic practice, to act in a totally different manner from any thing that we have been heretofore accustomed to. The aggravation desired is infinitismal; so, of course, should be the doses. But before entering into an investigation of graduated or infinitismal doses, we will premise that belief is not always credulity, nor scepticism a mark of wisdom. Will those who affect to ridicule homœopathic dilutions, explain the mysterious power which is reflected in many images which nature daily presents to our contemplation? For instance, the spider's exquisite and almost endless fibre, compressed within the globule of a grain, yet strong enough to hold up his own weight, with all his weaving stores, and the suspended prey besides; the stroke of the serpent's fang that destroys life; the drop of Prussic acid, that prostrates an elephant; the scarcely visible speck of morbid matter on the lancet's point, that conveys *disease* and death itself into our veins; the pestilential miasms

that viewlessly sweep along and strew the earth with dead; the first perceptible ray of the sun, that strikes the earth with the crushing velocity of one hundred millions of miles in eight minutes, and yet is so attenuated as to be scarcely felt; the steam that is rarified even to freezing, yet still rising in strength; the galvanic spark that melts platina, and gives a shock that shakes a thousand stalwart frames, as if struck by an invisible club; the magnetic spell that controls the obedient needle; the torpedo, that at a touch paralyzes the arm of the hardy fisherman; the boundless diffusion of odor; the fainting produced by the presence of a flower; the scent by which the dog traces his absent and far distant master; the sudden, unperceived, but often certain blow of death, that comes from terror, grief, and even joy itself; and, lastly, the marvel of animal magnetism, vouched for by the most respectable medical authorities,—are so many manifestations, exemplifications, and evidences of the active, penetrating element of imponderous Homœopathic doses.

Who disputes the mathematical position that an entity can never pass into nonentity; that a something cannot be reduced to nothing, and that matter, at the extremest point of divisibility, still leaves something behind? Who, because unable to realize, will deny the possibility so indispensable to the perfection of the laws of equilibrium, of balancing a huge rock so that the additional weight of a fly will overturn it?

We repeat, that belief is not always credulity, nor scepticism a mark of wisdom. *(To be continued.)*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, ON THE CHOLERA.

There are some things in this report that require at our hand a notice, although, as a whole, we cannot feel that its importance will justify our inserting it entire in our columns, to the exclusion of more important matter.

We extract the following from their "summary of opinions or conclusions and recommendations:"

"3d. The cholera is almost always, in this country, made manifest by a premonitory diarrhea. This is its *first and curable stage.* At this time appropriate remedies will ward off an attack. If neglected or improperly treated, the *stage of collapse* supervenes, which, in most cases, proves fatal.

"4th. In persons of sound constitutions and of good habits, few diseases are so easily averted, when the first warning symptoms of its attack are timely attended to and properly treated. It can be prevented in 80 or 90 of every 100 cases. And here we would take occasion to

warn the public not to use medicines unduly as prophylactics or preventives; for whatever is active enough to do good when required, must of course do harm if needlessly taken or administered."

It appears from the above, that the Board of Health have yet to learn, that diseases can be prevented or materially lessened by prophylactics, with safety, without doing harm. And, by the way, we would barely hint, that there is a vast difference between the curing of the sick and the killing of them with medicine, and that Homœopathists have made the discovery that diseases can not only be prevented, but actually cured, by quantities of medicine so small as to be entirely safe, and even not bad to take.

Our duty to the citizens of Detroit requires us to call the attention of the Board of Health to a few facts with which, it is manifest, they are not acquainted, have forgotten, or have disregarded,—perhaps through prejudice. "Like cures like" is the fundamental law of Homœopathy, and if this is the law of cure, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a remedy that will cure will prevent, or at least modify, a disease similar to the one it will cause. What say facts?

It is probable, at least, that some of the Board of Health may have heard of a certain Dr. Jenner, who was struck with the resemblance between cow-pox and small-pox, and in the year 1796 put in practice the sublime idea of preventing the small-pox by vaccinating with the cow-pox. Now, although Dr. Jenner, and his practice, were most bitterly denounced by medical schools, doctors, and even Sydenham associations in his day, single-handed he withstood them all; for he stood upon the rock of truth—like cures and prevents like; and, as showing the melancholy fate to which those sometimes come, who oppose and ridicule that of which they know nothing, even his strongest opposers were compelled by public opinion to make use of this very preventive, and we mistake, if even the members of the Medical Board have not been compelled to use this most striking Homœopathic preventive, and if they have ever done serious harm by its use, we have only to say, they have not used sufficient care in selecting good matter from healthy subjects.

For the benefit of the Board of Health, we will make a quotation, in regard to the preventing of scarlet fever, from Tweedie's Library of Practical Medicine, one of the best Allopathic works, with the contents of which every intelligent physician is supposed to have some acquaintance. Dr. Burrows, the writer of the chapter on scarlet fever, says: "Hahnemann, of Leipsic, who was the first to advance this doctrine in *1807, observed that* Belladonna, given in small repeated doses, produ-

ced heat and dryness of the throat, swelling of the submaxillary glands, and a cutaneous efflorescence or erythema. He thence inferred, that this medicine, from its producing symptoms analogous to those of scarletina, might prove a preventive against its infection. Observations on this interesting prophylactic measure have subsequently been made by Dr. Berrdt of Castrin, by Dr. Dusterberg of Warberg, Dr. Bekr of Bernberg, by Professor Koreff, Hufeland, and Keinzman of Berlin, and they all give testimony, more or less strong, as to the efficacy of this narcotic employed for the purposes suggested by Hahnemann. The quantity administered is very minute. It would not induce the prudent practitioner to relax in other preventive measures, such as complete insulation of the affected, ventilation, cleanliness, &c.; but as such measures have hitherto generally failed in the desired object, there can be no objection to making an experiment which, as far as we at present know, is perfectly harmless. More minute details on this subject may be found in Cyc. of Prac. Med., art. Scarlatina."

The Board of Health will perceive, from the above, that they have the testimony of a large number of their ablest writers, as to the efficacy of the Homœopathic preventive treatment of scarlet fever, and when we inform them that the above experimenters used more than a million times as much as Hahnemann recommended, we think they may quiet their fears of prophylactics doing any harm in the hands of Homœopathists.

We ask the Board in all candor, possessing the knowledge which every intelligent physician must, from the testimony of hundreds of Allopathic writers, that Belladonna will either prevent or materially lessen the severity of scarlet fever, how they can see a child, in a family of children, taken with this disease, and know that others will almost inevitably have it, and yet neglect to resort to the use of this preventive? Is human suffering and life of so low a value that it can be thus lightly trifled with? Is it not the duty of the physician to use every means in his power, which are safe, to prevent disease and death? Should he let his prejudice deter him from a discharge of duty? A year ago we recommended Bryonia and Rhus Tox, as preventives against the epidemic which prevailed in this city, and although, at a low estimate, not less than two hundred individuals died in this city and its vicinity, still not a single patient who took these remedies as preventives, and was treated Homœopathically, died. Now, the Medical Board must either admit that those remedies tended to prevent, and lessened the severity of the disease, or admit to the Homœopathists a degree of success in its treatment which they would hardly claim, although they are willing to compare the result of the Homœopathic treatment of it with the result of any other treatment; but *we* regard the so called "brain fever" as the most formidable disease with which we have ever came in contact. Still the Medical Board must be aware that Homœopathy gained much credit in the treatment of this disease.

Our last Journal contained a short article, from the British Journal of Homœopathy, recommending cuprum and veratrum as preventives of the Cholera, which was evidently the cause of the caution from the Board of Health. If they had cautioned the public, simply, against

the use of Allopathic medicines, as preventives, every one could but have acknowledged the propriety of the step, for their practice is as destitute of any fixed principles in accordance with which to use preventives, as it is by which to cure disease. We have simply to look at the diversity of opinion among Allopathists, in regard to the treatment of the Cholera, to be satisfied that even confusion itself is confounded.

How is it with Homœopathy? Like cures like. Guided by the same law, every Homœopathic physician in the world compares the symptoms of the disease with the symptoms which the different remedies have been found to produce upon the healthy, and therefore all use the same remedies. Then, the first reason why we recommend cuprum and veratrum, as preventives of the Cholera, is because they produce similar symptoms. The second reason is, because they have been tried upon 230,000 persons in Vienna, Hungary and Poland, and none of them fell victims to this disease; whereas, it was very fatal among those who had not taken these preventives. One millionth of a grain is the strongest dose, that any writer recommends, of these medicines as preventives. Will the Board of Health tell the inhabitants of Detroit, distinctly, that there is the least danger in giving such quantities of these medicines as preventives? They dare not do it, for this would be casting away their strongest weapon with which they assail Homœopathy, and virtually admitting the truth of the system.

During the prevalence of epidemics, the use of preventive medicines, in which confidence can be placed, not only prevent disease by their specific action, but also exert a favorable influence over the mind; and we would here suggest to our Allopathic brethren, whether it might not be well for them to take and recommend the Homœopathic medicines as preventives; for, if we can believe their testimony, the imagination is all-powerful to cure disease when backed by sugar pills, for it is in this way they generally account for our cures, and they can certainly have no objection to the preventing the Cholera through the imagination, which cannot be more difficult than the curing disease in this way.

We extract the following from the report of the Board of Health, on the treatment of the cholera:

"In the fifth place, with regard to the treatment of the cholera, it may be observed that, as a general rule, the disease does not attack so suddenly as to preclude the possibility of calling in timely medical assistance. A relaxed state of the bowels, for a longer or shorter period gives notice of its approach. In all cases, therefore, when any disorder of this kind exists, common prudence will suggest the necessity of resorting to medical aid. If this be done in season, the disease may generally be promptly arrested. When professional aid cannot be obtained immediately, and where simple relaxation of the bowels exists, fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum may be taken, to be repeated in one or two hours, according to circumstances. For young persons and children, the dose must be reduced according to the age. At the age say of ten years, five drops; at the age of two or three years, two or *three drops*."

In the year 1849, be it remembered, the Board of Health of the city of Detroit, composed of three of the *oldest* physicians in the city, recommends to its inhabitants the use of *laudanum* in the treatment of the cholera, and its premonitory diarrhea.

We have, in regard to the above, a few inquiries to make, and a few suggestions to offer. Gentlemen of the Board of Health, are you not yet satisfied with the use of opium in the treatment of diarrheas? For more than three thousand years has this remedy and its preparations been used, in the treatment of these diseases, yet how generally do they fail to cure. We grant that opium often cures diarrhea which arise from a transient cause, such as improper food, or suppressed perspiration, but even these cases are cured with far more certainty by homœopathic remedies, without any of the unpleasant effects of opium. Are you aware gentlemen, that the primary effect of opium is to produce costiveness, and its secondary effect dierrhea; and that unless a looseness of the bowels, for which you give opium, abates under the primary effect of the drug, which can only be the case where the cause is transient, the secondary effect, inevitably, not only prolongs the duration of the disease, but actually adds new life to it? We have seen a diarrhea kept up for a year by injections of laudanum, and when they were discontinued and we gave the patient infinitismal doses of homœopathic remedies the patient soon got well. What say you, gentlemen, did our medicine cure the diarrhea, or, did your laudanum keep it up? If you are not satisfied with the pernicious effects of the opium and astringent treatment of diarrheas, we entreat you, before you still further recommend it to a confiding public, to cast your eyes over the brave band, who, from our state, responded to our country's call in the war with Mexico, and where are they? To the endless condemnation of your treatment, perhaps, not less than one half, or even two-thirds, have gone down to their graves, hurried onward by your opium! opium!! opium!!! treatment, with astringents and calomel thrown in. Is this the encouragement you have to offer, and the result which you would desire to see imitated? Talk of curing the cholera by your treatment, when you cannot even control an ordinary diarrhea resulting from change of climate, and water, a disease which even homœopathic laymen controled readily, simply with a domestic book and case of medicines, and which homœopathic physicians found little trouble in curing even when of weeks standing. First check, or at least show some control, over the above disease, over the diarrheas of lying-in females which have been so fatal of late in Detroit, over the bowel complaints

of children, by your calomel and opium treatment, and then you may talk of curing the cholera. This disease has been treated by calomel and opium, from the distant shores of Asia, in the east, to beyond the Rocky Mountains of the west, with the same dreadful result. For the second time the cholera has reached our shores from the east, and the records of your methods of treatment, in New York, and New Orleans, show that it was never more fatal, notwithstanding your laudanum, which is almost universally given. We can bring statistical evidence, that more die under your treatment, than die without any medicine at all.

In view of the probable appearance of the cholera in Detroit within the next few months, and of the fact, that from fifty to eighty out of every hundred attacked, die under every method of the old treatment, we would respectfully inquire of the members of the Medical Board, whether it might not be well for them to look around and see, if some more certain and efficacious method of treating this disease cannot be discovered. Why let your patients die without doing anything for them? We have given, and shall continue to give you, in our Journal, the result of the homœopathic treatment of this disease, and not only so, but likewise some idea of the treatment itself. We desire you to read, carefully, the article in this number on the treatment of the cholera, and then tell ur if it does not look more like a consistent, rational and scientific treatment than the thousand and one confused, contradictory, and absurd methods of treatment, recommended by your writers?

From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, 1848, the New York Homœopathic Dispensary Association celebrated its First Anniversary. Dr. Joslin delivered an Address on Cholera. The following is that part of it which relates to the prevention and treatment of that disease:

"*Prophylactics.*—The Homœopathic *preventives* of Cholera are *Cuprum metallicum*—that is, metallic copper—and *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore, prepared according to the Homœopathic method, and taken in doses alternately of two or three pellets, once or twice a week. By this means, thousands have been protected from the disease. It is said there is no instance in which persons thus treated, have been attacked with Cholera. The globules may be placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and then be swallowed. Whenever it is practicable, it would be well to consult a Homœopathic physician, as one of these remedies would be preferable to the other. He could decide which.

The method which Hahnemann recommended, and which many employed with success, was to take globules medicated with the 30th dilution of *Cuprum*, then wait one week and take the similarly medicated globules of the 30th of *Veratrum;* then, after a week the *Cuprum*, and so on. Others have used with similar success, the 3d dilution of each, at intervals of half a week. This may be used by those who cannot obtain the 30th: but let no one venture upon the use of the copper

of the drug-stores, nor the crude colored tincture of *Veratrum;* even of the Homœopathic Pharmacies. Camphor is too transient in its action, to be a prophylactic. Besides it would interfere with other medicines.

Treatment of Premonitory Symptoms.—During the prevalence of Cholera in a place, every person should consult his physician for such slight symptoms as often precede Cholera. If the physician is a Homœopathist, an attack may always be prevented, if the physician is a Homœopathist, an attack may usual premonitory symptom is a slight diarrhœa, which would be the most apprehension in ordinary times. This is generally cured by a single dose of *Phosphorus*, or *Phosphoric acid*, given in the mode which I shall describe under the first variety of Cholera.

Cholorina.—When this diarrhœa is a little more marked, and but few other symptoms are present, the case is usually named Cholorine. This case is intermediate between that of premonitory symptoms and that of the fully formed Cholera of the first variety to be described. It requires similar treatment, and especially *Phosphorus* or *Phosphoric acid.*

Treatment of the First Stage of Cholera in all its Forms.—When there is a decided attack of Cholera, we resort, for the first hour—or a longer or shorter time, according to circumstances—to a treatment for which—as well as for all the most successful modes of preventing and curing this disease—the world is indebted to Hahnemann. Whatever may be the form of the attack, give one drop of the tincture of camphor, dropped on a lump of sugar, and then dissolved in a teaspoonful of cold water. Repeat this every five minutes until there is a decided mitigation of the symptoms. This will usually be after five or six doses. One sign of its good effects is perspiration. In proportion as the symptoms yield, let the doses be at longer intervals—as an hour, two hours, twelve or even twenty hours. If the disease is taken in time, ten or twelve doses are ordinarily sufficient. If the stomach will not retain the camphor, even in ice-water, then give, before and after it, a bit of ice as large as a filbert. Families should be provided with the camphor, and, in case of attack, administer it immediately, before the arrival of the physician, who will judge whether it is to be continued.

There is abundant evidence of the efficacy of this camphor treatment, from all parts of Europe. Hahnemann states that at Berlin and Magdeburg alone, thousands of families have followed his instructions respecting the treatment by Camphor, restored those of their members who were attacked by the epidemic—restored them often in less than a quarter of an hour. Dr. Quinn assures us that this method may be employed with certainty of success, in the first hour and with probability of success in the following hours. Use no external applications in any stage. Hahnemann at first advised the external, in connection with the internal use of Camphor, but subsequently found it unnecessary. Indeed, it not only is useless, but fills the room with effluvia which may interfere with the subsequent treatment.

I shall next consider the *Treatment of Fully Developed Cholera in all its stages;* dividing it into those varieties usually presented. The Homœopathic physician will know how to adapt his treatment to dif-

ferent shades and combinations of these varieties. He will apply the *Materia Medica* and the law of *similia similibus curantur*.

1st variety *Cholera Diarrhœica;* Intestinal or *Diarrhœic Cholera.* The most frequent form of Cholera is that in which diarrhœa is an early and prominent symptom. At first, there is a simple diarrhœa, or one preceded by headache. There is pain in the neck and arms; tongue moist, a little coated, some-lassitude in the legs; rumblings at first composed of fœcal matters, sometimes pasty. Then yellowish, greenish or watery, sometimes red; after-wards they have the appearance of barley water, rice water or of whey with little flocks of snow distributed through it. Each stool is preceded by great noise and movements in the intestines. There may be a livid circle around the eyes, failure of strength and nausea; sometimes in a more advanced stage, vomiting and spasms. If this form of Cholera is mistaken for an ordinary diarrhœa, and improperly treated, we have to *apprehend* the stage of collapse, (hereafter to be described,) in which the cure is difficult. But taken in season this diarrhœic form of Cholera is easy to cure.

Treatment.—If *Camphor* does not soon give relief, we are to resort to *Phosphorus* or to *Phosphoric Acid.* Dr. Quinn has employed both with equal success. The *Phosphoric Acid* is to be preferred when there is a gluey matter on the tongue. (In some cases Veratrum, Chamomilla, Mercurius or Secale may be indicated.) However, *Phosphorus* and *Phosphoric Acid* rarely fail to cure; and some high authorities are in favor of giving one of them, at first, in preference to the administration of Camphor in this form of Cholera. Put two or three globules of the 30th attenuation of Phosphorus, or of the 3d attenuation of *Phosphoric Acid* in a little sugar of milk, and place them on the patient's tongue. One dose is generally sufficient to effect a cure. Dr. Quinn rarely found it necessary to give a second dose, and never until the following day.

If in this or any other variety of Cholera there is burning in any part of the alimentary canal, with violent colic and great weakness or restlessness, give *Arsenicum Album,* 30th attenuation. If the colic proves obstinate, give an enema of ice-water. For *Arsenicum* and every other medicine, except camphor, the proper interval between the doses is about one hour, or from half an hour to an hour and a half, according to the circumstances. The doses may always be two or three globules, and in case of most medicines the 30th attenuation. *Camphor* is to be given in doses of one drop of the strongest tincture of the shops, or two of the weakest, repeated every five minutes, for it is unlike all other medicines, in not requiring attenuation, and in being exceedingly transient in its action. Again, as it is one of the most powerful and general antidotes to other medicines, the patient must not take these from any spoon or glass which has recently contained it, nor must the odor of it be in the room after he commences other medicines.

The *second variety* of Cholera to be mentioned (though not the most frequent or dangerous) is *Cholera Gastrica,* or *Gastric Cholera.* It *is characterized* by continual *vomiting,* but is often attended by many

other symptoms of other varieties. There is no diarrhœa or only one or two evacuations at the onset. The urine is scanty. When the epidemic prevails, this form may be excited by flatulent vegetables or other indigestible food.

Treatment.—The remedies are generally Ipecacuanha or Veratrum, sometimes *Nux Vomica*. *Camphor* is to be given at the outset. Put two or three globules of the third of *Ipecac* in a little sugar of milk, and place them on the tongue. This may be repeated, if necessary, in half an hour, an hour or an hour and a half. If by the effect of the *Ipecac* the vomiting ceases, but the other symptoms remain, and there is great weight at the stomach and pains in the intestines and head, then have recourse to *Nux Vomica*, 30th attenuation, two or three globules. But if the disease is not checked, give *Veratrum*, or other medicines, according to the indications. To Cholera excited by anger, and attended with either vomiting or diarrhœa, the 12th attenuation of *Chamomilla* is appropriate.

Third Variety.—*Cholera Spasmodica*, or *Spasmodic Cholera.*—This form is especially characterised by *cramps* and *spasmodic* movements. The principal symptoms are contractions and cramps in the toes and fingers; afterward convulsive movements in the muscles of the fore arm and legs; then spasms in the upper arms and thighs, and sometimes fixed spasms in the chest and neck. The constriction of the chest is preceded by vomiting. Neither vomiting nor diarrhœa frequently occur in this; but there is often pain, weight and tenderness at the pit of the stomach.

Treatment.—The remedies are Camphor, *Cuprum Metallicum*, and *Veratrum*. If Camphor has not relieved, give *Cuprum*, the 30th attenuation, two or three globules, and repeat it many times, at intervals of half an hour or an hour, if its salutary effect is not manifested. If necessary, then give *Veratrum* in repeated doses, or other medicines, according to indications.

The *Fourth Variety* is *Cholera sicca*, or *Dry Cholera.*—There is no diarrhœa or vomiting. There is sudden prostration of the vital powers; the urine is suppressed; tongue sometimes blue or blackish; the eyes up-turned and fixed; coldness of the surface of the whole body, which becomes covered with a cold, sticky sweat; the face and limbs have a violet blue color. The voice and pulse fail. This variety requires the most prompt attention.

Treatment.—The first remedy—as in other varieties of Cholera—is *Camphor*. In this variety it is especially required for arousing the nervous system. Repeat it every five minutes; then, if necessary, give Veratrum every half hour, hour, or hour and a half. If the cramps and vomitings have ceased, if the patient is cold, blue and pulseless, i. e., collapsed, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, 30th attenuation, two or three globules. In this state of complete Asphyxia, some recommend Hydrocyanic Acid, 3d attenuation, every hour or two. We recognise the effect of these medicines by the pulsations becoming visible, and some by the return of cramps, vomitings or diarrhœa—symptoms which are then to be treated by *Veratrum* or *Cuprum*, or some other remedy, according to the indication.

The Fifth Variety.—Cholera Acuta, or *Acute Cholera.*—This variety we might call *Cerebral*, as the brain, in the first stage, seems to be oppressed. Yet, in its course, it similates the form of some other varieties, and, like them, unless checked, ends in Asphyxia and death. The patient, at first, feels as if he were stunned, or has a sensation of weight in the head, or *vertigo;* oppression of the chest; numbness of the arms and legs; afterward there are rumblings in the intestines; heat of the body; pulse rapid and feeble; nausea, retching or vomiting; bilious or watery diarrhœa; suppression of urine; tongue cold, voice altered; face yellowish, with a dark blue circle around the eyes; prostration; spasms, at first in the feet and hands, afterwards extending to the arms and legs, which become dark blue, and cold; the eyes tarnished and sunk in their orbits. The diarrhœa and cramps cease, and the disease in its later stage runs into the dry Cholera, characterized by cold sweats, insensible pulse and general blueness—in short by collapse.

Treatment.—Give *Veratrum*, at first the 12th, and after two or three doses, the 30th, in the quantity and at the intervals as before described.

Lastly, in some rare instances, the Cholera is, from the commencement, an *inflammatory* and *febrile* disease. Then, as soon as the vomiting is checked, use *Aconitum*, the 24th. Afterward use Bryonia, 30th; Rhus Radicans, 30th; or other medicines, according to circumstances. The indications, as in all other complicated cases of Cholera, can be properly understood only by a Homœopathic physician.

A dangerous inflammatory or febrile condition, frequently follows Cholera proper, when treated allopathically. Then use *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, or Rhus Radicans, or other medicines, according to the indications. *Belladonna* stands highest for inflammation of the brain, and Rhus Radicans for the Typhus Fever.

Where a Homœopathic physician is called to any case of Cholera which *has been under Allopathic* treatment, he is first to antidote the former treatment by *camphor*. Give it but a short time, if there is any inflammation. He can judge if other antidotes are necessary, as they frequently will be, in the course of the treatment; for calomel and other crude drugs, and even the undiluted colored tincture of the Homœopathic shops, are so durable in their mischievous action as to require for their correction something more durable in its curative action than camphor. I will add, that we have accounts from St. Petersburgh and Riga of the same success in the Homœopathic treatment of the Cholera in 1848, which distinguished that treatment in former years. Among other remedies they have used *Camphor*, *Veratrum*, *Secale*, *Phosphoric Acid*, *Hydrocyanic Acid*, and *Jatropha curcas*. *Veratrum* has gained great renown, even among the Allopathists themselves."

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER FIVE.

That a minute fraction of a grain, be the medicine what it may, should have power to control, and even expel a formidable disease, is certainly an operation at once mysterious, wonderful, incomprehensible; but is it not equally wonderful that medicinal substances should act specifically upon the animal economy in any quantity? Yet, that such is the case, no better guarantee can be produced than homœopathia herself, with her endless accumulation of fact, who, as has been shown already, wastes no time upon mysteries—watches and studies facts alone, and does nothing at hazard. Moreover, as the fundamental principles and doctrines on which she builds her edifice, can be in no wise impaired by any imperfection imputed to her doses, which are only the means by which she accomplished her ends: and as both policy and convenience would dictate to her the employment of large ordinary doses, as the best possible mode of shutting up the principal armory from which her opponents draw their weapons of offence against her, it is to be presumed that nothing short of conviction could have induced her to adopt and persevere in the opposite course; and this is really the case. Little indeed is known of matter except in large and compound masses, few turn back to investigate it in its primary or elementary action, therefore the question by many—how is it possible that medicines can act in attenuated doses? The first answer to this query is, that the experience of thousands of honest and scientific homœopathists during the last fifty years, has established the fact, that homœopathic medicines do act in these doses.

Another answer is, that, though the doses be small, the points of contact between the medicine and the nervous system are numerous. The methods adopted in the reduction of homœopathic medicines so extend the surface by attenuation, that the ten thousandth part of a grain may be easily conceived, when homœopathically attenuated, as presenting a surface as large as one grain, pulverized only to the ex-

tent which allopathists adopt. Take a familiar illustration. Let us suppose that a square solid inch of gold is introduced into the stomach; the only part of that gold that can act upon the nervous system of the stomach is that surface, namely, one inch, that lies in contact with the stomach. Now, let us suppose that this solid, square inch of gold is beaten out, so as to present a superfice equal to a million superficial square inches, it is quite evident that the action of one millionth of this surface will be equivalent, if introduced into the stomach, in medicinal effect, to that of the solid square inch of gold.

Another point connected with the smallness of the dose, is, that the medicines, as prepared by the homœopathic method, are in the highest state of activity. Each preparation is the developed activity of the plant, or whatever it may be. Many medicinal and other substances, are acknowledged by all scientific men to act in an invisible degree of dilution. It is a self evident truth, that constituents cannot impart to their integer any quality not possessed originally in themselves. If atoms, therefore, exert so much power in combination, which, by the by, is all we know of them besides the name, by what crooked ways of logic, erected upon our own ignorance, can we conduct the mind to the gratuitous conclusion that they are powerless when separated from each other? Should not sound reason lead us rather to the opposite conclusion, that power is inherent in elementary particles, and that, in proportion as it retrogrades towards the primitive state of unity, it becomes certainly less ponderous, overwhelming, and irresistible—but for this very reason, more elastic, insinuating, and operative; more allied to vitality than in combination. In view of the above, we ask in all candor, if any philosophic mind can for a moment contemplate the endless analogies that the phenomena of nature is constantly presenting him with, and deny the efficacy of homœopathic dilutions? Even he whom allopathy has so drilled into the belief of materiality, that he assigns even to disease a material origin, and who is unable to conceive dynamic action, must, in contemplating nature in her elementary operations, be driven to the verge at least, of physical transcendentalism. We ask those of our opponents, who can see or conceive of effects in nothing short of scruple doses of calomel, or dram doses of epsom salts, if they have ever measured the degree of attenuation that the particles of musk disengaged from a grain of musk for years, attain to? Have they, or any one of them, calculated the degree of attenuation that the aroma emanating from a rose, must attain? And yet they both pro*duce marked* and recognizable effects upon the nervous system, so

marked indeed, that fainting and convulsions sometimes follow, in some delicate persons, the inhalation of the aroma of the rose, or odor of musk. What is it in the smell of paint which affects a whole household with sickness? What is it that gives the painters colic? What is there in the slightest touch, or momentary breath, that conveys the plague from one person to another? Has chemistry detected, or the human imagination conceived, the degree of attenuation of the transitive impalpable, imponderable atoms evolved from persons affected with small pox, measles, chicken pox, mumps, scarlet fever, &c; and yet who denies that these specific poisons, infinitely attenuated as they are, kindles the burning lava in the veins of those who are exposed to its influence.

In view of the facts in the premises, upon whom is credulity justly chargeable? Upon those who deny, or those who recognize the efficacy of homœopathic attenuations?

[To be continued.]

BLISTERING CHILDREN.

The cruel and unwarranted practice of blistering children in inflammatory affections, has been justly condemned long since, by the best allopathic authorities. Yet at this late day, there are to be found, even in this city, those who have grown grey in the practice of medicine, and yet use with an unpardonable recklessness, that deleterious and life destroying agent, the use of which is condemned almost unqualifiedly by every standard treatise on diseases of children. There is scarcely an American or European allopathic Journal of Medicine, that does not teem with numerous instances of the fatal effects of blistering in the treatment of children. When we consider the effects of cantharides upon the healthy system, what in the name of common sense are we to expect of its action, when brought to bear upon the highly sensible and delicate organization of an infant, but the very effects we daily witness, the most dreadful suffering and death?

The following are some of the prominent effects of that agent, upon the healthy, when taken internally in large quantities, or applied to the surface in the form of a blister. Violent deep seated lancinating pain of the head; throbbing pain in the back of the head, with vertigo, congestion of blood to the head, and mental derangement; paleness of the face, sickly, wretched appearance; sunken hippocratic countenance; deathlike appearance during the nervous paroxysms induced by its use; expression of terror and despair; sickness of the stomach and vomiting; violent burning in the region of the stomach. Upon the bowels it pro-

duces inflammation of the mucus membrane, colic, deadful tenesmus, and bloody stools. Upon the urinary organs, it produces inflammation of kidneys, inflammation of the neck of the bladder and suppression of urine, suppuration of the mucus membrane of the bladder, and discharge of bloody urine. The scene too frequently closes, when this agent is used in the treatment of children, in violent convulsions, shrieks and loss of consciousness, until death, at last, more merciful than the misguided practitioner, ends its sufferings, and the Dailies announce the death of the infant child or Mr. such a one, of inflammation of the lungs.

The above are some of the known effects of this agent, and no medical man will dare risk his reputation by a denial of the correctness of the above statement. We ask then, would the poisonous effects of a blister be less likely to occur in an infant laboring under an inflammation of the lungs, or bowels, than it would in a healthy one? Few, we think, will take the latter ground. What practitioner of the old school, who has been an observer, has not had occasion, again and again, to regret the application of blisters to children whose nervous systems were wound up to their utmost tension from disease? Every enlightened allopathic practitioner is aware of these facts, and has abandoned to a greater or less extent, the use of this deleterious agent, as the barbarous relic of a by-gone age. Enlightened experience and the best standard authorities of every school of medicine condemn the practice, and we have at last the foreshadowing of a more weighty condemnation of this practice, in the judgment, and at the hands of an enlightened people, who have suffered in consequence of our errors quite *long enough.*

BLOODLETTING IN INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

In a letter from a medical man in one of our western villages, the following inquiry is made: "Do you ever find it necessary to resort to the lancet in cases of pneumonia? [inflammation of the lungs.] I mean, in robust, athletic patients?" He closes his letter with the following: "I treated a severe case of pneumonia a short time since in a laboring man; it proved to be successful, but I halted between two opinions,—whether to use the lancet or not. I did not use it, however."

As such inquiries as the above are frequently made, we propose examining this subject, and answering our friend's question. In the first place, we will simply say we have not resorted to the lancet in *any* inflammatory disease since we have been in the city of Detroit, nor have

we, in a single instance, regretted its omission. We have treated inflammation of the lungs, pleura, and bronchia, in their various forms, in individuals of all ages, from infancy to old age, without either bleeding, blistering, vomiting, physicking, or salivating, with a result satisfactory to ourselves, and, as far as we know, entirely satisfactory to our patients and friends. One of the editors of this journal has recently had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, and pleura, and none of the above measures were even thought of being resorted to, and yet the usual symptoms which are supposed to require bloodletting were prominent in his case. The advantages resulting from the homœopathic treatment of inflammation of the lungs are many and striking. In the first place, according to our experience, the disease is cured in far less time. The chances of cutting it short in its forming and earliest stages are much greater, and if we fail in this we rarely fail to get a favorable crisis before, or as early as, the seventh day; occasionally the disease may be protracted to the eleventh, but hardly ever to the fourteenth day; whereas, under allopathic treatment, as is well known and admitted by writers, the disease generally lasts, where patients recover, from seven to fourteen, and not unfrequently to twenty-one days. Dr. Williams, in Tweedie's Library of Practical Medicine, says: "In favorable cases the disease may decline on the third or fourth day with a general alleviation of the symptoms, * * * but it is often more protracted, slight exacerbations recurring every evening, and prolonging the disease for a fortnight or more." Even Dr. Forbes admits that this disease is cured by homœopathic treatment in a period of time which would appear short under the most energetic treatment of allopathy; and he further admits, that the result of the homœopathic treatment of this and other inflammatory diseases, as reported by his friends, whose report he says he has no reason to doubt, would be satisfactory to any physician of the old school. To such admissions, of one of the strongest enemies of homœopathy, we shall add our testimony—that this disease is cured with far more certainty than under allopathic treatment. Nor is this result strange when we take a glance at the two methods of treatment. Under the homœopathic treatment, the fever and inflammatory action are kept down more effectually, the strength and vital energies of the patient remain unimpaired by the treatment; there is, in fact, no reduction of strength save that caused by the disease alone: nor are patients tormented by the addition of drug diseases to their sufferings, such as constant nausea, vomiting, purging, blistering, salivating and the like, which not only add to the

sufferings of patients, but actually give rise to medicinal diseases which, as is well known, often torment patients during life, and leave them but the shadow of what they were before. As the disease approaches the crisis, under homœopathic treatment, the great reservoir of life not having been tapped, and the vital current squandered by the use of the lancet, patients have something upon which to rely. The blood, which is the medium through which unnecessary substances are removed from the system, and through which every part of the body is nourished, remains in its integrity, neither having been lessened in quantity nor deteriorated in quality by having a portion withdrawn and its place supplied with a watery fluid; therefore patients rally from the most desperate forms of this disease with a certainty, when compared with allopathic treatment, that astonishes those who have been accustomed to witness its dreadful fatality under the ordinary practice. The period of recovery or convalescence is much shorter, the disease having been overcome without any unnecessary sacrifice of the vital fluids, without a calomel sore mouth, or any other drug disease being created, the patient has nothing to do but to eat and gain strength. We have ourselves had patients more than six months in recovering from this disease, under the old practice; and we regret to say, we have had too many that never recovered at all, although we are possessed of sufficient vanity to feel assured, that we treated this disease as heroically and as successfully as our neighbors; and still further, we see the same result continually under allopathic practice.

A few words more in regard to the allopathic treatment of this disease, especially bloodletting. What good end is answered by bloodletting in inflammation of the lungs, or pleura? We grant that the pain and oppression are often palliated by bleeding, but it almost universally happens that they return in a few hours, when bleeding is again recommended; and how often do we hear of patients being bled twice, three, yes, even six or eight times during an attack of one of these diseases. Does it cure? does it even shorten the duration of the disease? The experience of the whole medical profession, for the last three thousand years, shows that multitudes die, notwithstanding the free use of the lancet, and that the duration of the disease is even longer than under other methods of treatment. Has the patient any more blood to-day, when he is attacked with inflammation of the lungs, than he had yesterday, when he was free from disease? or is his blood in fault, that it should be expelled from the system? No; the lungs *themselves* are in fault, and if you wish to remove any portion of the

body, remove the organ diseased, and done with it. Disease is a deranged action, and all that is necessary is to correct this derangement. What is the effect of bloodletting? It is well known that the blood is as essential to health as the flesh and bones, and even if it is diseased, it cannot be corrected by bleeding; its quantity is lessened, to be sure, but it becomes deteriorated in quality, becoming watery, and possessing less vitality, and if carried too far, death is the result. Will bleeding enable a well man to withstand the encroachment of disease, or enable him to withstand the cold or fatigue better? so far from it, it is well known that it makes individuals far more susceptible to the influence of causes which develope disease. There is still another very strong objection to bloodletting, and the whole reducing treatment, and that is, it leaves, as a necessary result, a strong tendency to another attack of disease. Nature's laws cannot be violated with impunity, and especially that of vital reaction. We may lower the temperature of the body, or an organ, even to the freezing point, and if reaction ensues at all, it progresses to an unnatural heat; so if we lessen the quantity of the circulating fluids by evacuments, if nature reacts at all, the tendency is for the system to become full of blood or plethoric, which is well known to favor inflammatory diseases; and this, together with the fact that the vitality of the blood has been impaired by the loss of its red globules, accounts for the strong tendency there is in persons who have been so treated for acute diseases, to have another attack at the end of a few months, or a year at least, and likewise the habit which many individuals get into, of being bled at particular seasons of the year. When the season arrives, they feel the necessity, from the return of old symptoms, of this evacuation. The same may be said of the use of cathartics, emetics, &c. Farmers, we apprehend, understand this subject even better than many Doctors, for they frequently bleed their cattle and horses preparatory to fatting them, whereas, some physicians are found so ignorant as to attempt to cure chronic tendency to congestion of the brain; by bloodletting.

We have heard of an unusual number of deaths from inflammation of the lungs, in this city, within the last few weeks, especially among children. Notwithstanding we have frequently appealed to our medical brethren in this city to investigate homœopathy, we feel called upon to again call their attention to this subject.

Gentlemen, we, as colaborers in the great cause of suffering humanity, tell you that the homœopathic treatment is as far superior to the

allopathic in this disease of children, as light is to darkness. It has been tested in the city of Detroit between three and four years extensively, and the inhabitants of this place are rapidly becoming satisfied that this disease can be treated with almost absolute certainty of relief without a resort to any of your cruel measures. The friendship which exists between you and your patients may for a time deter them from resorting to homœopathy, but think you they will continue to see their children tortured, suffer, and die, when they become satisfied that relief is at hand? They would be wanting in parental affection were they to do it, and daily you are witnessing that this affection predominates. We have no desire to mince the matter at all, but tell you plainly, from the knowledge we have of homœopathy, that you must either keep up with the improvements in the medical science, or, in other words, investigate homœopathy, or you will be compelled to quit the practice of medicine among all intelligent individuals, for the want of customers. These remarks are not elicited by any unfriendly feelings entertained by us towards you, for among you we have many personal friends, and would prefer seeing you all investigating the great truths of homœopathy and retaining your business, to seeing you supplanted by others, which we know to be the inevitable result. "Truth will prevail."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

None more than ourselves, regret the occasion to notice the unreasonable attacks which are made upon practitioners of Homœopathy, by practitioners of Allopathy.

The latter have the impertinence to assume that they are *the* medical profession; and out of the pale of their communion all are quacks, and all is quackery. Upon this foundation they build. There would be reason for this, if the Allopathic school could show, or would even pretend to an approximation to certainty in the science of medicine; or to any single, clearly defined essential principle to guide in the art of medicine. But in all this, there is an utter destitution; so admitted by the ablest men of that school. The ground taken is, that the science of medicine is uncertain and must of necessity always remain so; and consequently, the *art* must be without science, which is the wide open door for all sorts of evil doctrines and practices. The Homœopathic school the opposite ground: she contends that the science of medicine, as taught by her, is certain; having clearly defined and well established principles to guide in the *art* of medicine; and that most, if not all the mental energies of the practitioner should be employed in a right application of those principles in the *art* or practice.

That, to us, seems to be the true position of the two schools in relation to one another; and to continue the controversy, as heretofore, is *not only useless*, but absurd; for, what have the varied abilities, men-

tal, moral or physical, of individual members of these schools, to do with the truth or falsity of the doctrines taught by each? What have mere speculations, however plausible and beautiful, to do in establishing what is true in medicine? Why should physicians exhibit their ignorance, folly, jealousy, envy and malice to the world, by a course of conduct to each other, which only tends to degrade them, while not an inch of progress is made in the true art of healing, by all such bad passions, and the usual fallacious reasoning? Why should physicians hate each other? Why should physicians attempt to destroy each other? Was it ever known that a physician established himself in the confidence of a community by detraction? The reverse is the fact.

After years of observation in the medical profession, we have not met with a member of it, who did not do all he thought would be of service to restore the health of his patient. There is to our mind, an honesty of purpose in this respect, which is in the highest degree a subject of admiration. And, we are authorised, we think, to go further; that in the controversies carried on by the two schools of medicine, however erroneous and absurd the mode of conducting these controversies; yet it is right and proper to say, that all are really seeking truth. We have no desire to take any other view of this subject; the few exceptions, if any there be, are of no account.

The Allopathic school, from its centre to its circumference, is in a troubled state. We are amazed at the commotion we behold in her; but good will come of it. The doctrines and practice of Galen, which governed the profession for thirteen hundred years, have been proved false; and the profession, to recover itself, has for years tried to tie together the odds and ends of all systems to form what is now termed *eclecticism:* the effect of which is, a state of "confusion worse confounded;" a complete confusion of tongues, so that scarcely two Allopathic physicians understand one another, and no two of them would make the same prescription for the same patient; but in all this they are honest. True, they have "eyes, but see not; ears have they, but hear not." All this comes of a bad education; and it cannot be expected that those who are forty years old and upwards, will ever be able to see, or hear, or understand. These are lost, utterly lost; they have walked so long in darkness, that they cannot endure the light; and if they could, by reason of their great age, they are so dim-sighted, that the light does not avail. But the next generation of physicians will be of a different sort. Thirty years from this time will develope the triumph of truth in medicine of which we can scarcely conceive; the means will be obtained, and their application known so as to relieve human sufferings, which at this period are religiously endured as a part of the "great tribulation" in the way to the better world.

There is a way, and it is the only way, to settle the controversy between the two schools, and restore harmony. If each physician under forty years of age, (for we give up all over that age, it being a matter of history, that not one above that age but died opposed to Harvey's explanation of the circulation of the blood,) would carefully study Hahnemann's doctrine and practice; and then do as he did, and make a minute record of each experiment, and make known both the exp

iments and the results; such facts would in a short time end all controversy. We hope the junior members of the profession will undertake this great work without delay, so that no more time may be wasted in misrepresentations and unjust personalities.—*American Jour. Hom.*

Physical and moral diseases are cured in the same manner. Why does the brilliant planet Jupiter disappear in the twilight from the eyes of him who gazes at it? Because a similar but more potent power, the light of breaking day, then acts upon these organs. With what are we in the habit of flattering the olfactory nerves when offended by disagreeable odors? With snuff, which affects the nose in a similar manner but more powerfully. Neither music nor confectionery will overcome the disgust of smelling, because these objects have affinity with the nerves of other senses. By what means does the soldier cunningly remove from the ears of the compassionate spectator the cries of him who runs the gauntlet? By the piercing tones of the fife, coupled with the noise of the drum. By what means do they drown the distant roar of the enemy's cannon, which carries terror to the heart of the soldier? By the deep mouthed clamor of the big drum. Neither the compassion nor the terror could be suppressed by reprimands or a distribution of brilliant uniforms. In the same manner, mourning and sadness are extinguished in the soul when the news reach us (even though they were false) of a still greater misfortune occurring to another. The evils resulting from an excess of joy are mitigated by coffee, which, of itself, disposes the mind to impressions that are happy. The Germans, a nation which had for centuries been plunged in apathy and slavery by their princes—it was not till after they had been bowed to the dust by the tyranny of the French invader, that a sentiment of the dignity of man could be awakened within them, or that they could once more arise from their abject condition.—*Hahnemann's Organon.*

"The first and *sole* duty of the physician is to restore health to the sick. This is the true art of healing. His mission is not, as many physicians (who, wasting their time and power in pursuit of fame,) have imagined it to be, that of inventing systems by stringing together empty ideas and hypotheses upon the immediate essence of life and origin of disease in the interior of the human economy; nor is it that of continually endeavoring to account for the morbid phenomena with their nearest cause, (which must forever remain concealed,) and confounding the whole in unintelligible words and pompous observations which make a deep impression on the minds of the ignorant, while the patients are left to sigh in vain for relief. We have already too many of these learned reveries which bear the name of medical theories, and for the inculcation of which, even special professorships have been established. It is high time that all those who call themselves physicians should cease to deceive suffering humanity with words that have no meaning, and begin to act—that is to say, to afford relief, and cure the sick in reality. The perfection of a cure consists in restoring health in a prompt, mild, and permanent manner; in removing and annihilating *disease* by the shortest, safest, and most certain means, upon principles *that are at once plain* and intelligible.

"The schools teach us, not to satisfy our conscience by curing men; but they teach us what we must do to present to their eyes the appearance of wisdom and depth. It is only the man devoid of energy who regards destructive prejudices as holy and inviolable, simply because they exist. The truly wise man, on the contrary, tramples them joyfully under foot, that they may give place to eternal truth, which needs not the sanction of the lapse of time, nor the attractions of novelty or fashion, nor of the declamations of party spirit. *Refute these truths if you can, by showing a still more efficacious, certain, and agreeable method than mine; refute them not by words, of which we have already too many.*

"But if experience should prove to you, as it has done to me, that my method is best, make use of it to save your fellow creatures, and give the glory to God."—*Samuel Hahnemann.*

Homœopathy at the Spanish Court.—The *Eco del Comercio*, a Madrid newspaper, states that all the Royal Physicians at the Court of Queen Isabella, had sent in their resignation. The reason for this is, the reception at court of Dr. Nunez, a Homœopathist, who has been promoted in consequence of his being the attendant upon the favorite, General Serrano. This conduct of the Allopathic physicians appears to the editor of the *Lancet*, highly commendable, and worthy of imitation by the court physicians of our own country, in the event of any dissenter from the legitimate ranks being admitted to the presence of majesty. It is most probable, however, that in the event of such an occurrence in this country, the leaders of the medical profession would change their opinion, as they once did in somewhat similar circumstances. A physician high in practice, but having a degree neither from Oxford nor Cambridge, applied to be admitted in the College of Physicians of London. That illustrious and independent body replied, that they were sorry to deny so worthy an applicant, but it was against the laws to admit him. Soon afterwards he was appointed physician to the reigning Sovereign, who expressed his desire to the College of Physicians, that he should be a member of their body. A conclave was held without loss of time, and with all haste they abrogated their obnoxious clause *pro tem*, had a diploma made out, signed, and despatched to the physician, to His Majesty, which he—*sent back to them.*—*British Journal of Homœopathy.*

Dr. Beck, in a work lately published, entitled Infant Therapeutics, speaking of tartar emetic, says:

"Dr. Clarke, of London, states 'a quarter of a grain of tartrate of antimony in solution, has been known to excite a vomiting which has ended in the death of a young child, which before was in no danger.' Dr. Armstrong observes that he 'has seen again and again, delirium produced by antimonial preparations, given so as to excite the mucus membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal in very young children.' Dr. Hamilton advises, that 'tartar emetic should never be given to infants, for alarming convulsions have followed its use.' By Mr. Noble, of Manchester, a case is related, in which the death of a child, eleven

months old, was owing to the effect of antimonial wine given as an emetic. Mr. Wilton, (surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary,) has also reported two cases of children, one a year old and the other four years old, which were manifestly destroyed by the use of antimonial wine given for ordinary colds. Slight convulsions, vomiting, diarrhea, sudden prostration and death took place, notwithstanding the use of cordials and stimulants. I have known a case occurring in this city, in which the one-thirtieth part of a grain of tartar Emetic given to a child a year old, laboring under croup, produced such severe and protracted vomiting, together with general prostration, as to require stimulants to save life, Some years since I was called to see a child, about three years old, who had been attacked with scarlet fever. The symptoms at first were mild, and no danger was apprehended in the case, when it was suddenly taken with such alarming symptoms of prostration as to call for a consultation. On inquiry, I found that the attending physician had been prescribing small doses of tartar emetic. Notwithstanding the use of stimulants, the child died in an hour or two after I saw it. I then suspected, and have since been confirmed in the correctness of the suspicion, that the medicine had no little agency in bringing about the fatal result."

Tartar emetic is the active ingredient in hive syrup.

Quarterly Homœopathy Journal.—The first number of a journal bearing the above title, edited by A. C. Becker, M. D., has been received at this office. It is published quarterly by Otis Clapp, Boston, Mass. This is a neatly executed journal of 144 pages, and will suffer in comparison with no Medical Periodical in America. A publication of this character we have needed for a long time, and we hail its appearance as an ernest of the rapid and permanent advancement of truth in the Western hemisphere. The design of this periodical is to chronicle all important medical facts, as they occur in this country; also to lay before the American reader, selected articles from the current homœopathic literature of the day, in Germany, France, and other countries of Europe.

Since the above was written, we have heard of the decease of Dr. Becker. Whether the Journal will be continued or not, we are at present unable to say, but shall apprise our readers as early as possible.

The American Journal of Homœopathy.—This valuable and spirited periodical, edited by S. R. Kirby, M. D., New York city, has passed into the third volume. It has done good service in the cause of truth. We shall take great pleasure in extracting from time to time, valuable matter from its columns, wherewith to edify our readers.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

NUMBER SIX.

In continuation of this subject, we give the following, from the pen of Dr. Joslyn, of New York:

"There are four *reasons* why Hahnemann's small doses operate. First, They act *directly on* the disordered parts. Secondly, They act in the *right direction.* Thirdly, Disease renders the *parts peculiarly sensitive* to the appropriate medicine. Fourthly, The power of the medicine is exalted by a *peculiar mode of preparation.*

First: The Homœopathic medicine acts *directly on* the part which requires to be influenced, and not on other parts. It acts near at hand, and not at a distance. This circumstance is always favorable to strength of action, and gives small and near things more energy than great and remote ones. The moon has only the one twenty-eight millionth part as much matter as the sun, yet it has three times as much power to raise the tides of our ocean. The cohesion of one clean bullet pressed against another, will suspend it in spite of the attraction of the whole earth. The one is in contact with the thing acted on, the other is at a distance. This is precisely the relation which the Homœopathic medicine sustains to the revulsive. Revulsive operations are indirect and often superficial. The machinery of the human body is vastly more complicated than any watch or chronometer, and those parts in which the most of the vital processes are carried on, are inconceivably more minute and delicate than the machinery of time keeper. To make applications to the skin for an internal disease, is not direct treatment. You would not repair the wheels of a watch by scouring the case. But says one, I go deeper and to the real inside. I purify the intestines. Very well! That is like scouring the brass cap that covers the machinery. It is still a very indirect and superficial expedient. The steam-boiler affords an illustration of the difference between external and internal operations. Some boilers are pervaded by flues. These are mere continuations of the outer surface, as the mucous surface of the intestines is not a purification of the system; as the venders of quack cathartics persuade many of the community. It is time for the regular physicians to discountenance such charlatanry.

The medical electricians think they reach the real interior, and apply the force at the right point. It must be conceded, that they use a force which is pervading, and analogous to, if not identical with the

vital forces. But the application of it is necessarily gross and ignorant. They expect to drive a steam engine by directing a current of steam indiscriminately through all parts of the machinery. Infinitely more preposterous? They expect that a combination of engines, with an infinite number of pistons, in an infinite variety of positions—some moving too slowly, others too fast—will have its movements harmoniously regulated by a great current of steam which shall sweep through the whole in one direction. I would warn the Homœopathic physician against listening to the delusive pretensions of medical electricity, as now ignorantly practiced, or invoking it as an auxiliary. This warning may be the more necessary, as he is more a vitalist than a materialist, and attributes great importance to imponderable agents. If animal electricity is intimately concerned in morbid actions, it must be in a way so complicated, that all such projects for its regulations are crude and futile.

Homœopathic *medicines* are the only true *regulators* of animal electricity and of the human organism. The Homœopathic physician is the true engineer of this complicated machinery. Its minutest and most important parts are invisible to him, and equally so to every other anatomist and pathologist, the most learned and the most conceited. Not one of them, in his minutest dissections, has ever seen the real inside of nature, the real machinery, the elementary parts, much less the all-important—the elementary—vital actions. Both are meta-microscopic. I would not found [illegible] engineering upon such superficial examinations, nor expect success in any attempts to repair parts so inconceivably delicate with instruments as coarse as crude drugs. The Homœopathic physician can regulate the invisible machinery of this engine. His tools are fine and appropriate, and he has learned the law which regulates their application to invisible parts. The Almighty Maker and benevolent Contriver has furnished the engine with indicators—calling signals—which point to the particular manipulations required for its regulation. To complete the manifestation of his goodness in regard to this, he has, in the course of his Providence, and through the teachings of His own, instructed mankind in the use of these indices. To operate on theoretical principles, regardless of the perverse and unintelligible indications, is as unwise as for the hour of the day by attempting to determine by algebra the position of the wheels of a clock, instead of listening to its striking or looking at its hands. The remedy, selected in accordance with the morbid index, acts upon those very parts which require to be influenced. This contiguity, or proximity of the agent, would of itself render a small dose sufficient and a large dose unsafe.

Had it been customary with the other surgeons to extract *splinters* from the fingers by pounding them with a *hammer*, and some one had ultimately hit on the expedient of doing it with a needle, should we not have heard a great outcry against the innovation? Says the old orthodox surgeon, "This small-dose system has no efficiency. I have been pounding here for two hours, and the splinter has barely started. *My* instrument is efficient, as you have evidence in the bruises. Do *you think to* dislodge the splinter with your insignificant homœopathic

needle point? It is contrary to the experience of three thousand years; it is contrary to all analogy. I would as soon think of harnessing a mosquetoe before my gig. I have deliberately adopted this maxim: To believe nothing which is incredible, except on evidence which is overwhelming." The surgeon of the new school replies, "Your instrument is ponderous and powerful, but not efficacious. Its force is worse than wasted on the living and distant parts. You might pound the patient to a jelly before the splinter would come out. If you happen now and then to hit it, you are just as likely to drive it in. My instrument is small but effective. The whole secret consists in applying the force at the right point, and in the right direction."

Allopathia applies her force at the wrong point; Antipathia, in the wrong direction; Homœopathia applies hers at the right point and in the right direction. This *right direction* is the second reason why a small dose suffices. For the proof that the Homœopathic direction is the right one, I rely mainly upon the testimony of experience. When treating upon the opposite laws of cure, I have shown that when we at first move the system a little, in nearly the same direction, the ultimate results are incomparably better than when we attempt instantly to reverse its motion.

There is no absurdity in this. Analogies are in its favor. Medicine is the small *guiding* force; nature the strong impelling power. Nature might impel to destruction if medicine were not at the helm. The ship's course is not reversed by stopping the wind, or opposing it, but by using it. The pilot does not attempt to *back* his ship against the wind, but turns her about by moving a few moments nearly in the same direction. Suppose it were necessary to bring back into port a ship sailing directly away from it, before a strong breeze. What would be thought of the captain who should keep the sails and the helm in their old position, and direct all hands to apply oars, and with their feeble might, paddle the ship back against the wind, stern foremast? I should infer, first, that he had been educated in the antipathic school; and secondly, that he had never read, that "ships, though great, and driven by fierce winds, are yet turned about by a very small helm."

Thirdly, The efficacy of a small dose—and the danger of a large one—is increased by the peculiarly *sensitive condition of disordered parts*. Suffering with a morbid action, similar to that producible by the medicine, they possess a preternaturally acute sensibility to its influence.

It is unnecessary to illustrate and confirm this principle by examples. They are obvious and numberless. The scalded hand is pained by a distant fire, the inflamed skin by slight percussion, and the inflamed eye by light. The agents, which now with feeble intensity, can severely aggravate the irritation, could, if applied with greater intensity, have originated the inflammation in the healthy parts. But the force which can barely aggravate the existing irritation, could not have irritated the parts when in their normal condition. That kind of irritant which, in the locality in which it acts, and in the phenomena which it develops, resembles the cause of any disease, is found by experience to be its proper curative. The excitement which this, given in small doses, pro-

duces, is soon followed by melioration of the disease, and ultimately by permanent cure. The remedies administered on such a principle should be exceedingly small, and the action of such a dose, given under such circumstances, is not incredible.

We sometimes hear of men—in sound health—going into the chamber of a patient, and swallowing a *tumbler full* of a solution which a Homœopathic physician had left to be administered in teaspoon full doses. This is a common sense—that is to say—a shallow argument against Homœopathy, by very green philosophers. Suppose such a man should visit a patient whose eyes were inflamed, and exceedingly intolerant of light. He finds him in a dark chamber which has sixty-four panes of glass; but the patient declares that it irritates his eyes to uncover a single one of them. The visitor declares this to be incredible and absurd; and proves to his own satisfaction the truth of his own position, by raising every curtain, and finding that his own eyes are not injured by the light. If the weak-minded and uninstructed should be gathered into a school of elementary science, the man who swallowed the sixty-four teaspoons full should be placed in the same class with the man who uncovered the sixty-four panes. I know not his residence, but hope he will make it known before such a charitable institution is established.

The fourth reason why Hahnemann's small doses are efficacious, is, that the power of the medicine is developed or exalted by a *peculiar mode of preparation.*

The *three grand doctrines* of Homœopathy are, First, the law, *similia similibus curanter*—Medicines relieve affections similar to those which they are capable of producing; Secondly, the doctrine of *dose*—Small doses are most safe and efficacious; Thirdly, the doctrine of *potence*—Medicines are peculiarly powerful after being subjected to friction or succussion with a suitable quantity of some inert substance. These doctrines have naturally *grown* out of *each other* in the above order. The primary action of the medicine coincides with the disease, and aggravates it. Hahnemann, observing these aggravations to be severe, protracted and dangerous, gradually reduced the dose to a safe point. The determination of this was purely a matter of experience. New experiments were essential, experiments in the use of medicines coinciding with diseases. Allopathic and Antipathic experience, with medicines acting on sound organs to produce revulsion, or on diseased organs in direct opposition to the disease, could never determine the appropriate homœopathic dose. From a revolution in the therapeutic law, emanated a revolution in doses. From this revolution in posology, emanated the grand discovery of potentization or dynamization. By the doctrine of potence as discovered by Hahnemann, I mean no physical theory, but a generalization of practical facts in relation to the reality of the increased power manifested by medicine after having been subjected to Hahnemann's processes. After stating the facts, I shall attempt to give a theory."

STIMULANTS.

Previous to our locating in the city of Detroit, we had supposed that physicians throughout our country were recommending this class of remedies less freely than formerly, but much to our surprise we find them freely recommended by many physicians in this place, not simply in cases of transient prostration of strength where a reaction once produced the system is capable of sustaining itself, but even in chronic diseases, nervous irritation, headache, toothache, neuralgia, and even to females during labor, and confinement, where they are so generally and strongly condemned by the best allopathic writers. We have been called, within the last few months, to a large number of patients who had been taking brandy, wine, iron, &c., &c., for days, weeks, months, and even years, for chronic affections, and debility, and these articles constantly prescribed by their physicians. Were they cured by them? Were they even strengthened by them? So far from it, that we have almost universally found that these patients improved in health and strength as soon as these habits were broken up.

We propose to examine this subject in the light of science, and from well established laws of the human body, show the effect of this treatment, and we mistake if it cannot be made so plain, that "even the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein." When physicians, disregarding the laws which govern the animal economy, stoop to the empirical use of remedies, what can be expected but disease and suffering?

There is in the human organism a vital reactive force which tends to preserve health, and ward off all injurious influences, and to restore the balance of power where the equilibrium has been destroyed, but, like well balanced scales, if the system is depressed below its healthy standard, if reaction ensues at all, it ascends as far above; on the other hand, if it is elevated to a state of unnatural excitement, a corresponding state of prostration follows; for instance, a frozen part becomes, where reaction takes place, inflamed, a burning fever follows a severe chill, the heart becomes enlarged when any obstruction is offered to the circulation, a limb becomes enlarged by use, the use of cold water to the surface is followed by a healthy reaction, if there is sufficient energy to react at all: these familiar illustrations, and many more might be brought, show that depression which does not destroy life, is always followed by increased action; nor is this more manifest than the fact that all undue excitement is followed necessarily by depression; for instance, excessive exertion is followed by fatigue, a hot bath by languor, bath-

ing the feet in hot water by cold feet, cathartics and laxatives inevitably by costiveness, and these are but a few of the many examples which might be brought to show the universality of this law. We have alluded to the above common examples, because the experience of every individual will teach, that such effects follow as sure as effect follows cause. We come now to the consideration of the class of remedies called stimulants—substances which excite increased action without being capable of nourishing or sustaining the system. A man in good health and strength commences with a single glass of brandy, wine or some other stimulant, and the result is, he feels during its primary action, as if new life were infused into him, increased mental activity and bodily strength; he is raised, as it were, above himself, and to an unhealthy state of excitement, and as effect follows cause, he must necessarily fall, and the depth to which he sinks will depend upon the height to which he has been elevated. In a few hours we find him languid, weak, gloomy, and complaining of a feeling of faintness, or goneness; in a word, recollecting the happy feelings which he experienced while under the influence of the first glass, he feels just as though another would do him good, and if he has the firmness to set bounds to his appetite, and becomes what is called a temperate drinker, he is constantly in a state of excitement or depression, which renders him extremely susceptible to injurious influences, and therefore subject to all prevailing diseases, even if he does not fall a victim to organic diseases which such extremes tend to develop. If he give reins to his appetite he finds it necessary, in order to get up the desired excitement, to increase the quantity and shorten the intervals between his drinking, but does he gain strength? Let the man answer who has descended this road which leads to the drunkard's grave, until the veil which separates him from the spirit world has been rent, and he sees through the dusky openings the mirroring forth of his own depraved affections; and let those who expect to strengthen their patients by stimulants, behold in the horror stricken and trembling form of a man with delirium tremens the grand result of their treatment. Cure debility by stimulants, when every step you take in advance carries with it the living force which compels you to take two steps backwards. This is one of those fallacious methods of treatment which is always cureing and never cures. These remedies palliate the very symptoms they cause, and the patient feels as though he cannot live without them, and is therefore often lured onward to an almost entire destruction of nervous energy.

It will be seen from the above, that stimulants can rarely, if ever, be

used with benefit in the treatment of diseases. Delirium tremens can almost universally be cured by brandy, it is true; here "the hair of the same dog cures the bite." This is Isopathy and not homœopathy; and the effects of overheating may sometimes be relieved, in accordance with the homœopathic law by stimulants, but they can never be used in debility or prostration of strength without doing injury, except where the cause of the prostration is temporary, and where reaction once established, the remedy will not need repeating. The opinion is very prevalent, that, in the fevers of Michigan, the use of stimulants is almost indispensable. A more destructive idea could hardly exist, for if given during the chill or fever, the fever is increased, and whatever increases the fever, necessarily increases the prostration which follows, and if given after the fever has abated, it gives rise to undue excitement, and the effect—increased weakness—must follow; and if the attempt is made to keep up the effects of stimulants by repeating them hour after hour, and day after day, the same law of the human system that gives rise to the delirium tremens when a similar course is pursued in health, as certainly produces prostration in the case before us. We have ourselves seen patients, sinking rapidly under the use of stimulants, rally as if by magic when they were withheld, and the appropriate homœopathic remedies were given in their stead. And we can say that during a faithful use of these remedies for many years, we have never seen a patient rally under their use who we are satisfied would not have recovered without them, and we have every reason to suppose that we have seen many patients weakened down to death by their use in our fevers.

TARTAR EMETIC.

As the basis of a few remarks on the use of this dangerous remedy, we extract the following from the pen of a reviewer of "Bartlett on the Certainty of Medicine," found in the New York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Science, for January, 1849. The N. Y. Journal is one of the most popular allopathic periodicals in this country, and what is approved and admitted into the columns of that Journal, our allopathic friends will most certainly admit, is good authority. The reviewer says: "We single out one sentence for comment, and then pass to something else worth noticing." The sentence is this: "There is no more doubt of the efficacy of wine in certain stages and conditions of British typhus, than there is of the effects of tartar emetic in pneumonia," (inflammation of the lungs.)

"To our mind this is not saying much for the value of wine, if wine

be any service in those cases, it is solely on account of its imparting caloric to the solids and fluids of the body. However, as this is done by the decomposition and destruction of a portion of the organization, we hardly know how this agent can be fairly called a remedy. The tartrate of antimony, (emetic tartar) decomposes the blood and solids of the body most fearfully. Witness the bloody vomitings and purgings which accompany its use. It forms a compound with the albumen, rendering it insoluble. The tissues thus broken up, and the blood rushes through the gap. To us, it is an awful remedy." * * *

"We cannot say that we are one whit more in love with tartar emetic than we were, and the mention of it makes our 'gorge rise,' much as Rosori, Louis, Trousseau, and Gresolle, on the continent, are enraptured with it; much as the Elliotson and Clutterbuck school in England may patronize it, still we feel justified in denouncing its use.

"For an art to claim the respect of a science, by putting forth a statement, that after the lapse of two thousand years, the best discovered mode of treating inflammation of the lungs, is by bleeding and giving large doses of tartar emetic; neither of which, nor both combined, can do more than mitigate the symptoms in a proportion of cases, is not to make out a strong case. The philosopher and philanthropist will scarcely recognize the claim, and a court of equity would hardly decree in favor of it if contested. It does not appear to us that such remedies are worth the time, attention and respect, claimed for them in so many colleges of learning and science throughout the world."

The above is the language of an allopathist, and we hazard nothing in saying, that it must find a lodgment in the mind of every enlightened practitioner, who has had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of this fearful agent, particularly upon children. We have known the most dreadful prostration, and death, to follow the administration of the fourth of a grain of tartar emetic, to a child twelve months old, and such instances are not rare; legions of children, if we are to give credit (not to homœopathists) but to the best allopathic authorities, have been precipitated into early graves by the reckless and unwarranted use of this remedy. What observing practitioner of the old school is there, who cannot recall to mind cases where he has ventured, cautiously, perhaps, upon the use of the above agent, but found to his deep regret, at the expiration of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, that a fearful change had taken place in the condition of his patient? There had come on vomiting, burning in the stomach, frequent stools, coldness of the whole surface, great prostration, soon followed by death. Such cases are familiar to almost every member of the medical profession, and few we think, will have the hardihood to deny it. And why the profession of Detroit are so wedded to the use of an agent widely condemned by allopathy herself, we confess ourselves at a loss to know. Are the pre-*conceived notions* of the "drugging school" really of more importance,

"all crude as they are," to the people, than facts elicited by an enlightened experience? They may appear so to those who are guided by that arrogant self-sufficiency, that distinguishes the dominant school of this country. The time, however, is close at hand, when facts important to the well being of community in medicine, cannot be frowned down, or turned aside by a silly jest.

For the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy.

We are often told by the opponents of homœopathy, that, in all cases where the homœopathic treatment is *apparently successful*, the patients would have recovered just as well without medicine of *any kind*, as nature alone performs the cure.

Now, if nature, unaided, is able to effect *all cures* which take place under homœopathic treatment, it proves conclusively one fact, which I fear our allopathic opponents will feel very unwilling to admit, viz: that the practice of the old school is in *all cases useless*, and in a large majority of *cases* absolutely injurious. For, admitting their own opinions to be correct, we are unavoidably led to the conclusion, that if any given number of patients, laboring under a particular disease, recover under homœopathic treatment, (which they affirm to be no treatment at all) an equal number of patients, suffering from the same disease, and under similar circumstances, would recover equally well, if not better, left to the curative powers of nature, than they would if subjected to the action of drugs allopathically administered. Hence it follows, that if allopathic reasoning be correct, the medical profession is a curse rather than a blessing to mankind.

But my object in writing this article was simply to detail a single case, in which the efficiency of homœopathic remedies, or the curative powers of nature, is illustrated in a striking manner.

Judge C. at about 50, of bilious temperament, and constitution much impaired by repeated attacks of disease, was taken on the 15th of February last with typhus fever, which was ushered in by a severe chill of five hours duration, accompanied by nausea, unquenchable thirst, hot dry skin, extremely fetid breath, anxiety, cramp in the extremities, and severe draging pain through the whole body. After the subsidence of the chill, the fever was characterized by nearly the same symptoms, with languor, and a sense of universal prostration.—Remedies, Ars. and Nux. in alternation.

February 16th, 8 o'clock, A. M., considerable mitigation of the symptoms; sense of coldness and cramps gone. Thirst less, but still urgent,

severe pain in the head, and occasional stitches in the back.—Substituted Bell. for the Nux.

About 10, A. M. was taken with severe pain in back, which soon increased to be almost insufferable. Wrapped the patient in a wet sheet and applied fomentations of warm water over the seat of the pain. Continued the medicine. One o'clock P. M. very much relieved, and at 6, P. M. almost entirely free from pain.

February 17th, considerable pain in the head; but little thirst, mouth very dry, tongue dry and cracked, dark brown fur and red around the edges; sordes on the teeth, some pain in the right side of the chest, with slow labored breathing, difficulty of expressing his thoughts, with occasional delirium and picking at the bedclothes. Remedies, Rhus. Tox. and Phos. Acid alternately.

February 18th, feels more comfortable, has very little pain, head feels heavy and inclined to sleep. Stools less frequent, heat of skin at times nearly normal, at other times very much increased, pulse about 130 in a minute, irregular, and intermitting.

The symptoms continued much the same from this time till the seventh day of the disease, when I discovered very slight indications of improvement. On the eighth day there was a marked improvement; and on the ninth, the fever left him and returned no more. During the exacerbations of the fever, cold ablutions were freely used from the onset. In the interval from the 4th to the 9th day, the following remedies were given as the symptoms appeared to indicate, viz: Phos., Phos. Acid, Rhus. Tox. and Bell.

From the ninth day he convalesced rapidly, and came up free from any remains of the original disease, and free from any artificial or drug diseases.

As the friends of allopathy are disposed to doubt the statements of homœopathists in regard to medical subjects, I will simply state that an allopathic practitioner, who had formerly been the patient's family physician, saw him about the fourth and fifth days of his sickness, and gave his unqualified opinion, that the patient could not recover under *any treatment*, and even that he was beyond the beneficial effects of medicine from the onset of the disease.

This, to be sure, is but a single case, yet there are thousands of similar cases on record, which have had as favorable a termination under homœopathic treatment. Now, if our allopathic brethren are really *honest*-in their belief that these cures are performed *solely* by the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*," and would act consistently with that belief, they

would leave *good dame nature* alone in her work of mercy, instead of opposing her efforts at every step, by administering to the sick noxious and nauseous drugs, which, according to their own reasoning, can do *no good* while they *may* and often *do* produce an immense amount of evil. *Pontiac, March* 30, 1849. W * *

A CHALLENGE TO ALLOPATHISTS.

One of the severest charges which we of the homœopathic school bring against our opponents of the allopathic, is, that they condemn our principles without having put them to the only test which can determine their merits. Nor is the charge a slight one. It is as serious as well grounded. Medical men are bound by every sanction to use every endeavor to discover new means whereby to alleviate and diminish the sufferings and perils to which those entrusted to their care are exposed; and neglecting this, they do but betray their trust, and richly merit the severest reprobation. Whatever be the cause which prevents this search after truth, and this prompt avowal of it when found—whether it arise from negligence or indolence—whether from fondness for the "*good old ways,*" or dread of innovation—whether from the pride of learning, or too great ignorance to learn, the opprobrium is the same; and he who is content to go on in the paths trodden by his predecessors, can never be anything but a routine practitioner—not only a quack, but the dullest of quacks.

With many the authority of a great name goes a great ways, and because (as has been *falsely* affirmed,) no man of learning and distinction has ever examined homœopathy, therefore the great mass of the profession have looked upon it with disdain, and took no notice of it but as a butt for their vain ridicule. To such we have presented in the preceding article a name quite as high as theirs is ever likely to *be*, whatever may be their [illegible]. If they have deferred their examination of homœopathy in the hope that it would be sanctioned and approved by some great name, they need wait no longer—the opportunity has arrived. Surely they need no longer fear opprobrium if they venture to step aside from the "Regular" path, to examine a newly presented truth. Here is a leader worthy of the best of them,—let them but show themselves worthy of the leader, and it is all we ask. We do not aver that Mr. Liston embraced homœopathy in "*all its extent,*"—his researches were yet too limited when his useful career was suddenly terminated—too soon for the cause of science—but we do aver that Mr. Liston effected "*one of the most satisfactory and surprising cures of sciatica he had ever seen,*" by the aid of remedies "*given upon the homœopathic principle;*" we do aver that while the doses were "*some what increased,*" compared with our minute doses, they were yet "*certainly given in much smaller doses than had hitherto ever been prescribed;*" of these much smaller doses we do aver that "*the beneficial effects*" were "*unquestionable;*" we do aver that Mr. Liston acknowledged the power of "*Aconite in subduing inflammation, and reducing vascular excitement,*" and that "*he often expressed his regret that the power of Aconite to abate vascular over-action, and* SUPERSEDE THE NECESSITY FOR ABSTRACTION OF

BLOOD *in many diseases, was not known to him earlier;*" and finally we do aver that Mr. Liston gave homœopathia a fair and impartial examination, as far as the examination was carried, and that he was well pleased with the result, and hence enjoined it upon his students "*not to reject its doctrines without due examination and inquiry.*"

Now we leave it to any thinking being to decide whether our request is not in the highest degree reasonable, when we say, Examine before you decide,—prescribe our remedies in the diseases to which they are appropriate—remove all influences which may interfere—prescribe them singly, and then if you will, if you *can*, reject homœopathia and traduce its supporters. We do not dictate the dose—take such doses as you like, and try them fairly, and acknowledge the result manfully, without fear or favor. We content ourselves with advising that those attenuations should be used which homœopathists direct, because then there is less danger of injury to the patient; but if you prefer the lower forms, and choose to run the risk and expose your patients to a forewarned danger, try them, and let experience decide whether the doses shall be greater or smaller. We will cheerfully abide by the result. Do but find us an intelligent man who has faithfully and impartially *tested* homœopathia, who has as impartially and faithfully avowed his conviction, and who declares that conviction to be adverse to homœopathia, and we will confess ourselves to be richly deserving the vile epithets and base accusations to which we have been subjected. Till this man *is* found, spare your calumnies, lest you appear to others deserving of the rebukes which you lavish upon us; spare them for your own sake, lest you betray your ignorance of that which you denounce; spare them for the sake of the profession, lest it be further disgraced in the eyes of the public, when they see matters of the gravest import disposed of with a silly jest; and, if other considerations fail, spare them for the sake of *your pockets*, for be assured the day *will come* when people will discover that he who traduces that which he has never examined, is but a doubtful counsellor when Death is at the door.

Here is our challenge—who will take up the glove? We will cheerfully publish his *investigations.—North-western Jour. of Homœopathy.*

The North-Western Journal of Homœopathy.—We have received the fourth number of this valuable Journal, edited by Geo. E. Shipman, M. D., Chicago, Illinois, issued monthly at one dollar per year in advance. This is a neat little periodical, conducted with decided ability. We hope the Dr. will succeed in convincing the people of that beautiful prairie land, of the necessity of abandoning crude drugging, for we know of no people who are more unqualifiedly given over to the delusions of allopathy than they of northern Illinois.

Ohio Medical Examiner.—We have received several numbers of this periodical, issued monthly at Columbus, O; Rochester, N. Y., and New Orleans, La., simultaneously, J. Gilman, M. D. and W. B. Waterman, M. D. editors. This is an ably conducted periodical, and we wish *it success.*

MICHIGAN
JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M D., AND S B. THAYER M. D., EDITORS.

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WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

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"When the one-hundredth part of a grain of insoluble substance was to be administered, the most convenient method was, to mix one grain of it intimately with ninety-nine grains of an inert substance, like saccharum lactis, and subsequently divide the mass into one hundred parts. Water, or alcohol—which in minute quantities is almost equally destitute of medicinal properties—served a similar purpose in reducing the dose of liquids and soluble substances. The diffusion of one drop of medicine through ninety-nine of alcohol afforded a ready and exact method of administering the one-hundredth part of the former.

But it was soon discovered that no rule of three, no simple doctrine of proportion, embraced the true theory of doses. The one-hundredth part of a grain thus prepared, instead of retaining only the one-hundredth part of the power of the original grain—had a pathogenic or symptom-producing power, not many times more or less than the whole grain, and a disease-curing power greater even than the whole grain. I state the law thus indefinitely, because the ratios differ for different medicines; and, from the nature of the subject, cannot be determined with great precision for any.

Fortunately for humanity, there is one power of a drug which may be more nearly approximated by the doctrine of proportion, by the rule of three; and that is the poisonous, the *death producing* power.

Much of the scepticism that prevails among physicians in regard to the efficacy of small doses, arises from the confounding of totally different laws which regulate *curative* and *poisonous* effects. If, as has been usual in the old practice, in many cases of severe disease—remedies were administered in doses which approached the extreme limits of safety, then to double *such* a dose might make the danger from its operation at least two-fold. Conversely, to reduce a poisonous dose by one half, migh remove at least one half of the danger; bnt it by no means follows, that another bisection would abstract one half of the salutary efficiency. In the case of specific medicines—and this is the only class which homœopathy recognizes—the curative power diminishes much less rapidly than the dose, even in case of crude substances. Of this every old school physician is aware, in regard to the alternate action of mercury.

That power is nearly proportional to quantity, is a proposition which might be entertained by the chemist or natural philosopher, by the

mere physician—the man engaged in considering physical and chemical properties or the mutual actions of inorganic matter—but not by the physician, the man conversant with medical properties, with their actions on living bodies. In the mechanical and chemical arts, one pound or one grain of any substance has only the one-hundredth part of the effect of one hundred. The doctrine of the proportionality of power to quantity, seems, on a partial view, to be confirmed by an experience almost universal. Hence the Hahnemannic discovery of the amazing efficacy of infinitesimal doses, has to contend with a general and deep rooted prejudice, especially among those whose studies have been confined to the properties of dead matter. The immense power of infinitesimal doses is almost equally incredible to the physician, unless he has tried his medicines in the potentized form.

The preparation of minute doses led to attenuations—that is, preparations containing little medicine in a given bulk. The first solution or trituration prepared by the process above described was called the first attenuation. The second was prepared from the first, as the first was from the crude article. The original purpose for which the trituration and shaking were employed, was to diffusion. On trying these preparations as medicines, Hahnemann unexpectedly discovered that they were peculiarly powerful. Hence they were called *potences* or dynamizations. Independently of all speculative reasoning, the experience of Hahnemann and other homœopathic physicians has demonstrated: First, that a given weight of any drug in a *dilute* state, possesses a therapeutic power greater than the same weight of it in the crude or concentrated state. Secondly, That *Hahnemann's method* of diffusing a medicinal substance through a non-medical one, by successive steps or stages, in regular progression, and with mechanical force, *developes more curative power* than is developed in an equally dilute mixture or solution prepared in the ordinary way.

Physicians of the old school have made observations confirmatory of the former proposition, especially in relation to *mineral waters*. Prof. Daubeny, of the University of Oxford, alludes to the unquestionable efficacy of certain mineral waters in England, in connection with the fact of their containing only one grain of iodine in ten gallons of the water. He adopts an extremely improbable and sufficient hypothesis, viz: that the iodine imparts its qualities to the other substances with which it is associated.

The truth that Hahnemann's processes are peculiarly efficient in the developement of medicinal power is established by the experience of thousands of intelligent and scientific physicians, who have had a thorough and practical acquaintance with the old medicines and the old method of treating diseases.

My view, expressed in the most general terms, is that *Hahnemann's process developes the power of a drug by effecting a communication*, and in no other way. This is the whole secret of that incredible power which experience proves his preparations to possess. Trituration and mixture with saccharum lactis promote this developement, just so far as they promote communication, and no farther. The progressive steps *of centigrade* dilution promote this, by subjecting every particle of the

medicinal substance to the mechanical, tearing asunder operation of the non-medicinal one. One man, by Hahnemann's process, can, in a single day, effect a greater comminution of a substance, than could have been effected in a *direct* mixture and trituration, by the combined labor of the whole human race continually operating since the days of Adam. The labor that built the pyramids is nothing in comparison to that of preparing even the eighteenth potence by such a process, that is, by thoroughly triturating one grain with a sextillation of grains. By Hahnemann's process, the eighteenth trituration is prepared by one man in eighteen hours, one hour being sufficient at each stage for a thorough trituration.

The whole world could not divide a medicinal powder so minutely either by triturating it with one mass of saccharum lactis, or by triturating it by itself. For in the first case, the labor would be enormous on account of the bulk. In the last case, the comminution would attain a limit, and the medicine would be left coarse compared with Hahnemann's.

To triturate one grain of medicinal powder with ninety-nine grains of a hard inert powder, like saccharum lactis, effects not merely a wider separation of its original component masses, but a *division* of those masses, and a division more minute than would be practicable by any amount of trituration of the medicinal powder per se. In subjecting one grain of the resulting powder to a similar operation with ninety-nine grains of saccharum lactis, in order to obtain the second trituration, we render the groups of medicinal molecules still smaller than in the first trituration. In forming still higher triturations, a reduction in the size of the groups of medicinal molecules must be effected by each successive operation.

The philosopher will not find it difficult to believe, that this division of the medicine might take place many thousands of times, without reducing it to the indivisible particles—the proper atoms—if such exist.

What effect may such a division produce in the properties of a substance? This is an inquiry interesting both to the physician and the philosopher. The philosophers of future times will gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Hahnemann, for opening this new field of investigation. It is the destiny of homœopathy, not only to effect a glorious revolution in the art of healing, but to lead to new views of the constitution of matter. She is to become the handmaid of physical science, as well as the mistress of practical medicine. Should the great thinkers and experimenters of the age, be once prevailed on to give to the alleged facts of homœopathy that serious consideration, and that practical examination, which the testimony now existing in favor of its alleged facts, would induce them to give to any accredited physical science, and should they ponder upon the physical aspects of this new science, a vast amount of curious truth in regard to the laws of molecular action might soon be elicited."

BRIEF VIEWS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Strange is it that almost every intelligent person who knows the smallness of the dose of medicine which cures with the surest and most astonishing certainty the most dangerous diseases, even when parents, children, and friends have given over in despair, suffering and torture with the fear of being made worse, that the possibility of being relieved without being made worse is treated by medical men, while patients expect to run the gauntlet between the disease and the drug, and to be cured with as little being made worse, and submitting to the most vile and unnatural operations, such as the lancet, emetics, catharrics, blisters, &c. &c., which of themselves are sure to make even well men sick. Even children learn to look upon the physician as a regular leech, and dread his approach as such, while parents hold the lost resort with him is a kind of execution.

Too often is it the case that physicians suffer their sensibilities to become blunted, and even minister in matters harsh, and unfeeling disposition, and not a few are found in the community who look upon such qualifications as requisite in a physician. All this corresponds well to the Allopathic treatment, and is an argument against it. The physician, above all men, should be a man of feeling, ready to sympathise and allay both bodily and mental suffering as far as possible by every act and word.

The question arises in the mind of almost every thinking man, not acquainted with homœopathy, why diseases cannot be cured without the patient being made worse by bloodletting, and the violent action of drugs. Is such a treatment a rational treatment? Is it desirable if diseases can be cured without? We look around and behold wonderful discoveries and improvements in the sciences and arts, calculated to benefit mankind, and we hail them as harbingers of a better day in physical sciences. We look abroad on the world of mind, and behold not a few advocates of peace proclaiming good will and brotherly love, and decrying war and cruelty in all their forms, the advocates of freedom pleading for the enslaved, tyrants fleeing from their thrones where they have held undisputed sway for thousands of years before the march of intelligence; and even in the religious world, bigotry, fanaticism, superstition, and intolerance, are giving way to charity, reason, and mental freedom, in which man will be in a state to fulfil the command to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good. In view of the apparent confusion which now reigns in the world, and of the germs of goodness and truth which are seen springing up on every

side, can any one doubt that the present is a transition period, and that He who has created, overrules all things, and that order will result from the present confusion? for man can never see truth while he is confirmed in error.

Shall the science of medicine alone remain as it has descended from barbarous ages? or may we expect some improvement, which shall not be as Dr. Forbes says the changes in medical treatment have been for the last three thousand years, "as often for worse as for the better." May we not then look for a radical change, a change which shall not suffer more than one half of the inhabitants of the world to die before they are ten years old, as they do under the present practice? a method of treatment which will cure without killing; and should not every mind hail its discovery with joy? The advocates of homœopathy profess to have found just such a system as the world needs, and which even its strongest opponents admit to be entirely safe. The quantity of medicine given is generally so small as to neither smell nor taste, and therefore not unpleasant to take, and can be given even to the youngest child without the least trouble. So far every one must admit it is most beautiful. It is all that could be asked. The only question that remains is, will it cure? This is a question that is capable of being answered by experiment and observation alone. Thousands of physicians who have been educated in the old school, upon a careful examination have become satisfied that this method is far more successful than the old, in curing, and hundreds of thousands of disinterested patients affirm that they have been cured by homœopathy, and often where allopathy had failed. And is all this testimony of no avail? Yet physicians who have never looked homœopathy in the face, set themselves up to judge of its merits, and even pronounce it a humbug and imposition, with as grave an air of importance and of dignity, as the rats in the fable displayed when they condemned puss to wear a bell, and they are beginning to find their decision of about as much importance. Is it possible that an enlightened community will continue to regard the opinion of these "ignorant pretenders to science" as of more value than that of physicians who have examined the subject, and of patients who have felt and seen the effect of both methods? the rapid spread of homœopathy in spite of all opposition answers no.

Take from homœopathy her infinitismal doses, and she is shorne of her beauty, and, to a great extent, of her efficacy, and becomes even less safe than allopathy.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Out of all the officers in the State Medical Society of 1837, there are but two now living in the State, viz: Drs. Hurd and Pitcher. Drs. Hoyt and Cowles now reside in Cleveland, and Dr. McMillan in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Chapin died in 1839.—*Free Press.*

Our neighbors of the Free Press are slightly mistaken in the above statement, as Dr. Cowles is at Ann Arbor, in this State. Both Drs. Cowles and Hoyt, we are happy to say, have seen the absurdity and inefficiency of the old practice, and have become warm advocates of homœopathy, and are engaged in an extensive practice; and we expect every day to see Drs. Hurd and Pitcher follow their example, for these gentlemen, we believe, have the reputation of being honest, intelligent, and liberal men; and if they are not misrepresented, honesty will require—as nearly one-half, or two out of five, who constituted the officers of the State Medical Society but eleven years ago, now testify to the superiority of this practice—that they heed their testimony, and prepare themselves, by testing and investigating homœopathy, to discharge the duty they owe to their patients in the best possible manner. Intelligence will require that they be not behind their former associates in their knowledge of the new and wonderful discoveries which are being made in the medical science, for certainly they are not qualified to judge as to the merits of a method of treatment, until they have some knowledge of it. Liberality will require that they suffer not narrow minded and bigoted prejudice to deter them from searching for and receiving truth, wherever it may be found. Therefore, we do not see how they can avoid investigating homœopathy; and if they try this practice in the only legitimate way—at the bedside of their patients—we are sure of two more advocates of homœopathy in Detroit, as no physician ever investigated the system without being satisfied of its truth.

Contrary to our usual custom, we give the following case, for the benefit of certain allopathic physicians who are continually representing that, in acute diseases we give large doses of the most powerful allopathic medicines.

A. B. Was seized, may 2d, with a severe chill of several hours duration, followed by an intense catching pain or stitch in the right side of the chest, hot skin, pulse 95, short cough and bloody expectoration. The cough was not very severe, and the physical signs proved that the disease was chiefly confined to the pleura, and that the lungs were not *much involved.* We gave the patient one dose of the 30th dilution of *aconite, and repeated* it in twelve hours.

May 3d has been and is still in a free perspiration, pulse 85 and soft, free from pain except on motion, coughing, and drawing a long breath, cough is more troublesome than yesterday, expectoration still bloody. Gave one dose of a few globules of the 30th of Bryonia dry upon his tongue.

May 4th improving, cough less trouglesome, pulse 80.

May 5th, free from pain, cough, and fever, and begins to have some appetite. This gentleman had a similar attack some years ago, for which he was bled several times and put through the usual allopathic treatment, and was confined to the house three months. The first reason why we have given the above case, in preference to many others which we have treated, is because it happens to be the last we have had of the kind; the second reason is, because it shows the result of the two methods of treatment on the same individual, and furthermore he having been treated allopathically, is capable of judging whether we resorted to the socalled active treatment. We could neither have bled, blistered, vomited, purged, nauseated, nor salivated him without his knowing it, and it appears to us that it would be rather difficult to deceive any patient with these measures; so that all the talk about homœopathic physicians giving allopathic drugs, in acute diseases, is all gammon, barely suitable for unprincipled and interested individuals to gass those with who have never witnessed the homœopathic treatment.

COFFEE HEADACHE.

The following description of the coffee-headache is from a note to Hahnemann's essay on coffee. We insert it for the benefit of those who suffer from this drug "without knowing what hurts them." The cause of humanity requires that the whole essay should be printed in letters of gold and placed in the hands of every coffee drinker in the land. The faithful description of the effects of this poison, contained in this essay, would open the eyes of every one who indulges in its use to some of its poisonous effects upon the mind and body, and would therefore lead those to shun its use who desire to control and overcome their evil passions. No article in use excites more powerfully the passions, than coffee; and therefore parents who desire to see their children treading the paths of virtue and innocence, might be induced to set their faces against a habit, for the sake of their children if not for their own benefit, which too frequently destroys both mind and body.

Says Hahnemann, "Excitement! excitement! cries the genius of our age—quick, uninterrupted life's pleasure, even at the cost of all conse-

quences! and the object seems to be tolerably well acquired by means of this life-squandering drink."

"This kind of headache is entirely different from the headache called "megrim," or nervous headache. The coffee headache appears early in the morning soon after waking, and gradually increases. The "nervous headache," on the contrary, occurs at all times of day and is always preceded by some exciting cause—as an error in diet, a cold, a fit of vexation, or the like.

"The coffee headache is an intolerable, frequently burning pain, attended with great sensitiveness of the scalp, so that the slightest touch is painful. Body and mind appear unpleasantly sensitive. The patient, apparently deprived of strength, seeks a solitary and dark spot, where, to avoid the light of day, he closes his eyes, and passes his time, in general, reclining on his back, with the head and chest elevated, in a kind of waking slumber.

"Every kind of motion or noise increases his sufferings. He dislikes to speak, and avoids the conversation of others.

"The body, without being chilly, is colder than usual; particularly the hands and feet are very cold. Every thing offends, but mostly eating and drinking; for a constant nausea prevents them entirely. In bad cases, the nausea rises to mucous vomiting, but the pains are seldom mitigated by this effort. The bowels become costive. The coffee headache seldom disappears before evening; in very bad cases I have seen it last thirty-six hours, so that it did not give way till the second evening. In light cases, it is moderated by its original parent the coffee, which acts, not as a remedy, but as a palliative only—i. e. so that the system is left the more inclined to a new attack, which is sure on that account to recur in a shorter time.

"This headache appears entirely without the intervention of any immediate exciting cause; it recurs at irregular periods of fourteen days, three and four weeks. It appears often without any premonition; often the night before, the patient has no warning of the coming paroxysm of the next morning.

"*I have never seen this headache except among true coffee drinkers.*"

We insert the following remarks from the first volume of the Homœopathic Examiner.—EDITORS.

"Among the numerous causes which have made the vice of intemperance so prevalent in modern times, the practice of using drugs in our food must be regarded as quite pre-eminent, and of these coffee certainly occupies a conspicuous place. Whatever irritates or stimulates, exhausts the living energies, and the *sense of exhaustion*, however produced, whether of mind or body, is the perpetual author of intemperate drinking.

The practice of giving coffee, and opium, (laudanum, paregoric, Godfrey's cordial, &c.) to little children, is evidently training them for subsequent drunkenness. It not unfrequently happens that persons laboring under the secondary effects of coffee, imagine themselves 'bilious,' *or otherwise* diseased, from other causes, and without abstaining from *coffee, superadd* to its unhappy effects in the system, the destructive *and lasting influences* of other more powerful drugs.

"These latter drugs also having two fold effects primary and secondary; their secondary effects in the system, come, like those of the coffee, to be regarded as spontaneous diseases, and the patient is again treated by other medicines, or by a repetition of the same, and again he experiences the never-failing, though sometimes apparently very remote secondary calamities of his medication! This state of things so much to be lamented, in every point of view, is not altogether the fault of physicians. The people prescribe for themselves, or take their prescriptions from nurses and quacks. Thousands throng the drug stores of this city alone, daily, to purchase medicines for domestic use, without a physician's prescription.

"But medical men are certainly to be blamed for not knowing, or, if they know, for not proclaiming to the people 'always without ceasing,' that these drugs are capable of producing their 'dyspepsies,' and 'liver-complaints,' their 'vitiated secretions,' and 'weak stomachs,' their 'nervous disorders,' and 'congestions,' &c. &c.

"The fact that these diseases do ensue as *secondary effects* of coffee and other diet drugs, and of the strictly medical drugs, as calomel, tartar emetic, quinine, and the like, does not excuse the physician's ignorance; his business is the charge of human health, and his pretension an accurate acquaintance with all the effects of these drugs in the human system, without which he must be, a large share of his time, called upon to cure diseases he himself produces.

"It is certainly a just reproach to the medical faculty, that the undeniable fact that all medicines have a secondary as well as a primary operation, the former of which is always at antipodes with the latter—a fact of the most vital importance in the application of medicines—has been denied admittance to the schools of medicine for more than thirty years past.

"How long will these monopolies continue to sport with human rights, human health, and human happiness! It was thirty years before the College of Physicians, in London, admitted the truth of Harvey's immortal discovery!"

VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

Copenhagen is extremely subject to epidemic diseases, and during the last few years, to smallpox. From the various observations which he has made during these epidemic attacks, Professor Otto concludes. 1. That the vaccine virus has lost nothing of its original force. 2, That a child cannot be vaccinated too soon after birth. 3. That the protective influence of the vaccine virus gradually diminishes with time; in some, perhaps in the greater part of those vaccinated, it is lost after a certain lapse of years. 4. The nature of the cicatrix does not enable us to determine how far the disease will be modified. 5. Smallpox, when it occurs in the vaccinated, is always modified, and the more so, the younger the person is. 6. Regular variola, in the vaccinated, only appeared in persons who had passed the age of fourteen. 7. Out of 10 vaccinated persons who died, none had passed the age of 23. 8 Not a single case of smallpox had, as yet, occurred in the re-vaccinated.—*Rust's Mag. and L'Experience.*

We cut the following from an exchange paper.

"It may seem incredible to men who live under our glorious institutions of exalted freedom, that an honest man should, at any place or time, be persecuted for his opinions in political, religious or scientific matters; but alas! the age of persecution has not yet passed away from this earth, and the advocates of a new doctrine must expect to meet the bitterest enmity from their conservative opponents.—Would that that opposition were at all times based upon honest zeal! It is not however: it is too often the fruit of selfish interests and passions.

"A trial has lately came off in the county of Pukedom, which shows that even in that remote and scarcely known corner of the world, all the evil passions which the human heart is heir to, have been let loose against that redeeming daughter of Heaven, Homœpathy.

"Doctor Pelletier, an honest and inquiring practitioner, had heard of the wide spread fame of Hahnemann, and of the increasing persecutions which that devoted martyr to the cause of truth had suffered; and, being naturally inclined to side with the oppressed, he determined to investigate Hahnemann's doctrines, and not to condemn the man until a careful knowledge of his doctrines should have been obtained. He read the Organon, the chronic diseases; he examined the statistical tables exhibiting the results of homœopathic treatment; he read the journals where Hahnemann's doctrine and its application to the treatment of diseases is expounded; he compared the elegance, simplicity and precision of the homœopathic treatment of disease to the filthiness and uncertainty of the old school practice; and the result of his investigation was not a condemnation but an unqualified adoption of Hahneman's doctrines.

"Not content with practising it for his own gain, he endeavored to serve the cause of truth, by making converts, and succeeded so well in his laudable efforts that his opposing brethren soon began to feel the effects of his teaching upon their pockets.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that the vengeance and hatred of the allopathic physicians increased proportionally to the reduction of their bills, and that they unanimously determined to annihilate their homœopathic brother.

"On an afternoon, when he had dispensed the blessings of his art to numerous patients, the homœpath received an invitation from the county medical society to appear before them, and to answer a charge of malpractice for having cured Eva Glutton in the space of two minutes of violent spasmodic vomiting, brought on by eating excessive quantities of fish and sweet potatoes, and for having perpetrated that cure by an insignificant and deceitful pellet of the so called thirtieth potency of nux vomica.

"The defendant was interrogated by the President of the court in relation to that matter.

"After the customary '*exparte*' examination and trial usually given in such cases, the court adjourned for one hour; after lapse of which period the president charged the members as follows, in the abscence *of the defendant:*

"*Gentlemen:—It* is with feelings of dismay and deep sorrow that I

announce to you the meloncholy fact, that the new German humbug, which has been so much talked of in the newspapers and has upset the brains of a number of the best and most respectable members of our profession, has infected this remote abode of sound medical doctrines, and is likely to cast a firebrand amongst us which will consume our influence, our bank bills, our privileges, and enkindle a flame of horror and indignation against us in the hearts of our deluded patients. Can we expect to succeed in stemming the current of this new opposition? Would it be safe to expose ourselves to a shameful defeat in attempting to crush an infant, which, like Hercules in the cradle, might prove a terific giant? Friends, I scarcely know what to advise in this perplexity. If we could enjoy the fruits of our imposition ten years longer we might have succeeded in amassing snug fortunes and retiring from practice, leaving the field to that pest of reformers which it shall be my constant prayer the devil may take to himself to all eternity, to the great comfort of our weary and lazy souls. It is true, gentlemen, and we all confess it among ourselves, that we ought to be ashamed of ourselves for the gross deception which we are constantly in the habit of practising upon our patients, making them believe that we know all about the nature and origin of disease, and have an absolute control over the results which we intend to effect with our drugs; whereas we know that we are in the darkest ignorance on all those subjects, and frequently effect much less by means of our cumbrous and ludicrous prescriptions, than a common peasant does with a simple drug from domestic practice. However, can we yield without losing caste with our patients, who have suffered themselves to be duped for thousands of years past by our practises and imposing and dignified charlatanism? Shall we admit to those homœopaths—the devil take their souls—that we are a pack of dunces, as we know we are; a gang of shameless pretenders and remorseless vampyres, sucking the blood of our fellow beings, and chuckling at the good natured simplicity with which they suffer themselves to be humbugged by our cunning and poisoned by our nostra? Shall we renounce influence and income? Shall we consent to be made the laughing stocks of the present and of all future generations? Shall we admit that we are a parcel of gross and beastly materialists, and that our practice is characterized by the most disgusting filthiness, and by any thing else which can offend the refined feeling of a man of education and a christian? We shall have to do so after a while; we shall have to bid farewell to our pots and kettles, and to the racking brews with which we have inflicted untold tortures upon our deluded fellow beings; but shall we not rather continue wielding power as long as we can, and use it to satisfy our insatiable appetite for gold? My brethren, we cannot think of making any consessions to the homœopaths; they are a band of determined, industrious and conscientious inquirers after truth, they inflict pain upon themselves in order to ascertain the most expeditious mode of freeing their patients from it; and their appeals to the common sense of men are so powerful and irresistable that they finally must triumph over the most obstinate opposition. But as long as we can, let us remain, in possession of the wealth of the world; and in order to accomplish that

purpose let us lie and cheat, and let us unite in giving out the homœopaths for what we are ourselves, scoundrels, quacks and impostors.

"This brilliant, eloquent address was boisterously applauded by the members of the court, and it was decided to expel the homœpath from their ranks.

"This gentleman having been called in to hear his sentence, it was read to him in the following terms by the president:

"Whereas it has been proved by your own admission, that you have ceased to respect the sublime leech and the glorious mustard plaster; that you have sworn destruction to our salves and decoctions, and condemn the unfanthomable arcana of our art, which are deeper than all human understanding: therefore we have decided, for the dignity of our craft, that you be expelled from our ranks as a traitor, a dynamist and a homœopath."

BLOODLETTING.

We take the following from the New York Journal of Medicine, one of the best allopathic journals in the country:

In what does inflammation of the lungs consist? What are the certain means of stopping that process, and restoring the parts to health? These are two questions which receive no answers from the results of bleeding An acute observer of disease and remedy would perceive that as inflammation consisted in some disturbance of the circulation, and health consisted in the restoration of the circulation to its original condition, the *secret of remedy* would be found in the management of the *cause* of the circulation. The *blood* is not the *cause* of its circulation; for the self-same quantity of blood may be in the vessels when it does not circulate at all, as when it does most healthily, as daily instanced in concussions, epilepsy, &c. *The taking away of blood does nothing directly but alter the quantity.*

Indirectly, by taking away the fluid which *contains* the life, we diminish *the life itself*, and *the means of obtaining life*, the *respiration*. *Bleeding, therefore, diminishes the quantity of life.*

Michigan Institute of Homœopathy.

The third annual meeting of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, will be held in Detroit on the last Wednesday (27th) of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., occupying the day and evening. All the members of the Institute are requested to meet at Drs. Ellis and Thayer's office. Persons wishing to join the society are desired to present their request and credentials to Drs. John Ellis, A. Walker, and S. B. Thayer, committee on elections. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of all the members and friends who are investigating the science, and that all will be prepared to report their experience in proving "the Cornus Florida.

LEWIS DODGE, Secretary.

May 1, 1849.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

Printed by Garrett & Geiger, book and job printers, Detroit.

MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

VOL. I. DETROIT, JUNE, 1849. NO. 8.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance is a word not strictly appropriate to our use, for it denotes the moderate use or indulgence, and is not applicable to that which is evil, for evil should be rejected entirely.

So far as man is concerned, he has around him in this world, in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, two great classes of substances, or forces, which are capable of acting upon him when taken into his stomach, or in other ways brought in contact with his organization. One of these classes is strictly nutricious, and capable of being converted into flesh and blood, and is absolutely necessary to life, giving health, energy and substance. The other class is composed of all the poisonous substances in nature. These poisons are more or less virulent in their action, and tend to destroy health and life, in any quantity, when taken during health—implanting or stimulating within us their own evil life.

The excessive use of nutricious substances induces satiety, and, indirectly, tends to injure health, therefore we should be temperate in their use. This is the legitimate sphere of temperance. But when we come to the other great class of substances—poisons—we have no right to use them at all, and cannot use them without suffering the sure penalty which follows the violation of the laws of God as manifested in creation. The penalty may be slow, but it is sure.

Total abstinence, during health, from all poisonous drugs, is our motto, unless it may be to obtain knowledge for the use of our fellow men. Homœopathy is performing an invaluable service for the cause of temperance, or rather total abstinence, by pointing out, in the first place, what substances are injurious or poisonous; in the second place, by pointing out the specific effects of the different substances. Hundreds of homœopathic physicians are carefully testing the various substances around us upon themselves, during health, and as faithfully recording their effects. Before man can shun evil he must see it. But a few years ago, and the use of alcohol was thought necessary even by medi-

cal men; and many physicians, even now, if asked if coffee is injurious, will answer that it is a harmless drink, and will give this answer in perfect simplicity and honesty. Physicians of the old school, may some of them have made the discovery that coffee produces headache, but not one in ten thousand of them can tell what kind of a headache; therefore they can make no practical use of what knowledge they have, nor do they know one among a hundred of the other symptoms which this most deleterious drug is capable of producing on the different organs of the body; nor can their writers give them such information when they appeal to them. The same may be said of tea, tobacco, pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cayenne, and other condiments in use. Most of these substances have been tested, and their effect carefully described by homœopathic writers, and found to be capable of giving rise to suffering and disease. Many of our readers will no doubt reply to the above—what, these substances which have been used from time immemorial by my fathers, and now by me, injurious? Poisons!! Yes, gentle reader, poisons. Look around you and behold their sad effects. Instead of seeing man enjoying uninterrupted health from infancy to old age, exempt from pain and suffering and then laying aside his mortal frame without a pang, behold even the child perishing in its mother's womb, the infant in its cradle, more than one half of the inhabitants born into the world dying before they are ten years old, and the remainder spending a miserable existence of suffering and disease, and dying at all ages, how few linger on to old age, then to suffer and even give up life with pain, instead of dying a natural death exempt from disease. Charge not all this suffering and death to the Almighty. "God created man upright, but man has sought out many inventions." The suffering, disease and premature death in the world, are the result of moral and physical evils, either our own or inherited—in other words, the violation of moral or physical laws, either knowingly or ignorantly, by ourselves or our ancestors. As effect follows cause, even though the cause may not appear to us, it becomes us as intelligent and accountable beings, as lovers of humanity, desirous of benefitting our fellow men, to search out both mental and physical evils that we may put them away ourselves, and induce others to put them away by our example. As medical men, we have to do with physical evils, and shall as far as practicable confine ourselves to our sphere, but we cannot overlook moral evils when connected with the subject, from the fact that they cannot always be separated.

In the first place, we appeal to those who are actuated in all that

they do by love to the Lord and their neighbor, and who strive to do right because it is right, and who shun evils because they are evil, and who will not reply to our admonitions by saying, as too many do, that they had rather live five years and enjoy the use of these so called luxuries, than to give them up and live ten without them. Is a man's life his own that he can sacrifice it at pleasure? If so, we have still another appeal to make: The various poisons in nature are receptive forms of the various evils in the mind of man, and by bringing ourselves under their influence, we stimulate the evil passions or affections which correspond to them. In proof of this, we have but to look at the amount of crime among those who indulge freely in intoxicating drinks, at the licentiousness of coffee drinking nations. As poisons exert an influence over the mind, as well as the body, can we as readily overcome our evil passions when we are continually using substances which directly stimulate the passions?

But some there are, and it becomes every man to inquire whether he is not among the number, who are actuated in all they do by self—"whose God is their belly"—so far as eating and drinking is concerned. To such we appeal through their selfishness. Your Creator has given a certain amount of enjoyment in eating and drinking; you may lessen, but you cannot augment that enjoyment. The man who lives upon the plainest and most healthy food is the man who actually enjoys the most in eating and drinking. This proposition would seem to be self-evident. Our own experience substantiates it, and yours will if you will carefully examine it. Did you ever eat with a better relish, than when you were children and ate your bread and milk and other plain food? but as you resorted to the use of the various stimulants and condiments, you felt the necessity for them, and had no relish without them; but have you thus increased your pleasure in eating and drinking? not at all. Even if you do enjoy more, you have purchased it at a fearful sacrifice, delirium tremens, gout, dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, are your nearest neighbors or constant companions. When you can satisfy us that you have added to your happiness or pleasure by indulging in these substances, then we will admit that a state of constant suffering and disease is superior to health; that man's wisdom is superior to his Creator's.

Homœopathy offers to the friends of temperance a sure basis upon which to rest, not a shuffling from one poison to another, but a total abstinence from all stimulants, condiments, and other drugs, during health, with perhaps the exception of the moderate use of salt. Ho-

mœopathic physicians find little trouble in preventing the use of these substances among their patients, when they point out their specific effects, so that their patients can see them. An influence is going abroad, in favor of the reform from this source, which is being felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. But little more than palliation of these evils can be expected while men are actuated by pure selfishness, as present gratification will generally outweigh, in their estimation, prospective evils. In order for a reform to be effectual, man must be actuated by higher motives, by duty, and then he will be in the order in which God created him, and will eat and drink to live and not live to eat and drink, and when he does this he will find that he actually enjoys more in the gratification of his natural appetite, than he does in his perverted tastes.

ADRIAN, May 31, 1849.

Drs. ELLIS & THAYER: Enclosed I send you a copy of Drs. Pulte & Ehrman, of Cincinnati, relating to the Homoeopathic treatment of Cholera and its prevention, ten copies of which they sent me with the request that I should forward them to the other Physicians in this State, with the assurance that the treatment recommended in it has been successful in every case. If it meet your approbation I should be pleased to see the substance of this paper inserted in the Michigan Journal of Homoeopathy, as I believe it to be a little different from the previous instructions in your paper, and yet nothing contradictory of them as far as you published instructions. The potencies I have marked on the paper at the bottom are the same as communicated to me, and you will act your own judgment in publishing them.

I shall endeavor to be present at the meeting on the 27th proximo. It is quite healthy here now.

Yours truly, with much esteem,

LOUIS DODGE.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA AND ITS PREVENTION.

Although there is no ABSOLUTE certainty in preventing a malady like the Asiatic Cholera, yet from the specific nature of our remedies against it and the practical test made of them in 1830 and 1832, on thousands of persons, who used these preventives and were either not at all or only slightly taken with the Cholera, we feel encouraged in expecting the same favorable result in the approaching epidemic. Next to the use of the preventives we direct the attention of every one to the precautionary measures in regard to diet and mode of living, under the *head of "General Directions."*

I. PREVENTION.

Vials No. 2, 3 and 4, are designed as preventives. Their use for that purpose during the prevalence of Cholera is as follows: Take of these three remedies one every other evening in rotation, commencing the first evening with vial No. 2. The dose is from 3 to 5 globules; for children less according to their age. Put them dry on the tongue or dissolve them in half a teaspoon full of water. In this manner you continue until the epidemic has almost disappeared. Diet see general directions.

II. TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

Vials No. 1, 2 and 3 are designed for curing the Cholera.

In the beginning of the disease, (characterized by nausea, vomiting, rapid failure of strength, coldness of the face and extremities or cold and clammy perspiration, burning pains in the stomach and throat, cramps in the calves of the legs with or without diarrhoea,) give of vial No. 1 every 5 minutes 2 or 3 globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve 12 or 18 globules in 6 teaspoons full of water and give every 5 minutes a teaspoon full, until a reaction takes place, which indicates itself by warmer extremities and an amelioration of the other symptoms—in most cases a general warm perspiration will ensue, which at once arrests the disease. As soon as the patient is a little better under this treatment, don't give the medicine as often, (say from twenty to thirty minutes) as the patient is frequently cured by this medicine alone.

In addition to the above treatment, you may rub the extremities with the hands or warm cloths, or put the patient into a warm bath, and immediately after this into a warm bed; if he wants to drink, give him cold or warm water at his desire.

But if the disease progresses, (characterized by violent evacuations upwards and downwards, increased coldness of the body, excessive weakness, and cramps in different parts of the body, great thirst and vomiting after every drink, watery and scentless (so called rice-water) evacuations, deadly paleness of the face, lividity around the eyes and mouth, sunken countenance, expressing excessive anguish, cold breath, skin on the hands shrivelled, no secretion of urine) make use of vials No. 2 and 3 in the following manner:

First give of No. 2 every 5 or 10 minutes, from three to four globules dry on the tongue, or dissolve 20 or 30 in 6 teaspoons full of water, and give every 5 or 10 minutes a teaspoon full; you may give No. 2 in this way three times, and then wait 15 minutes, observing whether the patient improves; if not better at the end of that time, give of vial No. 3 in the same manner. In this way you may alternate with these two remedies every half hour, until a reaction takes place or a physician arrives, who takes charge of the patient. In most cases, the danger will be over under the above treatment in half an hour, seldom exceeding two hours. Continue the same treatment in regard to rubbing the extremities etc. as stated above.

At any time, when there are violent cramps in the bowels, ice water injections will be of the greatest service.

III. GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Cleanliness in the houses, particularly in the kitchen, cellar and

sleeping apartments, is indispensably necessary—avoid sleeping in damp rooms. Throw from time to time a pound of Chloride of Lime into the privy, also wash the gutters before your house with water, in which some Chloride of Lime is dissolved.

Go to bed early and rise early—the Cholera commonly attacks in the morning, and we are more liable to be attacked by miasmatic influences while sleeping, than when awake and active.

Be active all the time, but moderately; don't fatigue yourself too much, by mental or bodily labor—don't give way to fear or anxiety; be cheerful and happy; trust in Providence. Don't be awake for two consecutive nights, it would weaken you too much; be warmly covered whilst sleeping, and dress warmer than common in day time; particularly keep the feet comfortable, and wear on the stomach a flannel bandage next to the skin.

Your diet be simple but nutritious, as beef, mutton, venison, turkey, partridge, rice, potatoes, stale bread, etc.; avoid geese and ducks, raw oysters, fish, salt meats, cheese, cabbage and other greens, pickles, vinegar, lemons, cider or fruit and preserves, cakes and confectionary, also rich food, pastry, hot bread and cakes, pearlash, saleratus or soda in bread and cakes etc. If you have been in the habit of washing in cold water every morning and evening, don't give it up now. In general, keep up your usual habits, as far as they have contributed to your health. Make as little change as possible.

During the use of the preventive medicine you must not drink coffee or use spices as strong or freely as you formerly did. In the use of other articles, as wine, liquors, tobacco etc., to which you might be habitually addicted, you must be equally moderate and temperate; an entire and sudden change might be too hazardous.

Be moderate in every thing. Extra meals, late suppers, in general, irregular hours for your meals are bad, and predispose to bowel complaint.

Avoid all kinds of excesses, mental as well as bodily. Attend to slight indispositions sooner now than at any other time.

The remedies for these directions are: No. 1, Camphora, one part to six parts of Alcohol; No. 2, Veratrum, six; No. 3, Cuprum, six; No. 4, Sulphur, 400. (Those who have not and cannot get the 400th dilution of Sulphur can use the 30th. The 3d of veratrum and cuprum will answer. Drop doses of the Tinct. of Camphor on sugar will do when persons cannot get the globules—EDITORS.)

CINCINNATI. Drs. PULTE & EHRMANN.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF DETROIT.

GENTLEMEN: We notice in the published report of the proceedings of your last meeting, an invitation to Medical men of this city to meet with you, or make such suggestions in writing as they may deem essential, in view of the probable appearance of Cholera among us.

We improve this opportunity with pleasure, and will take the liberty of offering a few suggestions. We will here say, that we heartily agree with the many sanitory suggestions that have been made, and

are being vigorously carried out by your body, for the thorough cleaning of the city, all of which is certainly very important, not only as it relates to Cholera, but to every other disease. But cleanliness alone, although it may mitigate the severity, never prevented the spread of Small Pox or Scarlet Fever, or any other contagious or epidemic disease of a specific origin. Such diseases must be met by a specific capable of protecting the system against the influence of the noxious cause. The proper specific remedy is that which is capable of producing similar symptoms in the healthy subject, to those of the disease we wish to guard him against. For instance; Small Pox is prevented by vaccination, Scarlet Fever is prevented, or materially modified, by Belladona, with certainty. Cuprum and Veratrum are recommended as preventives of the Cholera, from the fact that they produce similar symptoms. These remedies have been extensively tested both in Europe and America, and their efficacy fully established.

We feel it our duty to recommend the above remedies to your attention. We do it with the same confidence that we should recommend vaccination for the prevention of Small Pox. We regard it as the most certain measure that can be adopted to prevent the spread of the Cholera.

For further suggestions in regard to the above preventives, we refer you to the 4th No. of the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy; we send a few copies with this, to be presented to members of the Board who may desire to examine them.

ELLIS & THAYER.

DETROIT, May 19th, 1849.

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

The following statement shows the number of new cases and deaths from Cholera in Cincinnati, for seventeen days ending with Saturday the 19th, as reported by the Board of Health:

Date.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Week ending May 9th	114	32
" 10th	24	6
" 11th	36	10
" 12th	45	6
" 13th	46	7
" 14th	20	3
" 15th	25	2
" 16th	15	4
" 17th	17	6
" 18th	24	3
" 19th	23	8
	393	87
Homœopathic Report from 15th April to 15th of May	346	0
Electic Report, since 1st May	93	1

[Cin. Gazette.

It will be seen from the above, that the general prevalence of the

Homœopathic practice fully accounts for the few deaths which have occurred in Cincinnati among the Cholera patients; for we have no deaths among 346 cases, treated by the Homœopathic physicians, between the middle of April and the 15th of May. The fact that multitudes in the community have confidence enough in the Homœopathic remedies, to induce them to take them, as preventives, even when they would not send for a Homœopathic physician if they were sick, and do take these preventives, will account for the otherwise unaccountable fact, that even Allopathic physicians lost only about twenty-five out of every hundred patients; the disease being so far modified by the preventives that patients would generally even get well in spite of Allopathic quackery. We say quackery, but this word does not express half of the truth, as every person can satisfy himself who will take the trouble to look over a half dozen Nos. of any paper published in the United States, and see the recommendations of the different Allopathic physicians. He will find neither order, uniformity, nor harmony prevailing among them. The Calomel of Dr. Drake must give way to thousands of other recommendations by different physicians, and not the last nor least is the newly discovered sulphur and charcoal humbuggery of W. B. Herrick & Co., of Chicago. However appropriate these remedies may be for certain symptoms of the disease, when used in accordance with the Homœopathic law and in small doses, when used in large doses and given empirically, in the hands of Allopathic physicians, they will be found to be two-edged swords, and will soon fall into disrepute "and sleep in the grave with their authors,—may their rest be undisturbed," except by the hand of science.

Our advice to our friends, in regard to all cure-alls, is, "touch not, taste not, handle not," you will be polluted by their touch, poisoned by their taste, and at least *soiled* by handling. Be it remembered, any remedy which can cure the Cholera is capable of causing a similar disease, and of aggravating the disease when it exists, if taken in large doses. Dr. Herring of Philadelphia, one of the most careful medical observers in the United States, speaking of the use of Camphor in this disease, cautions against the use of large doses, for he says he has seen many cases of artificial cholera caused by camphor. Sulphur in large doses will be found a fearful remedy, especially on consumptive patients.

From the Buffalo Daily Republican.

THE GREAT CHOLERA DISCOVERY AT CHICAGO.

For some days past there has been quite an excitement in our community, caused by a report spread among us that Dr. Bird, of Chicago, had made an all-important discovery, in the composition of the atmosphere, which had suggested to him a specific for the cholera. This was all we could obtain on the subject, here, until yesterday, when the Chicago papers came to hand, with the whole wonder disclosed and published, under the name and sanction of W. R. Herrick, the editor of the N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal, published at Chicago. This, as it comes through the "old school of medicine," has been re-

ceived, here, by the allopathists, with open arms; and it is understood that they are eagerly adopting it, now, in place of what they have recommended before, with which to treat cholera.

But now for the most melancholy and disgraceful part of this business. The remedies published by Dr. Bird, as the result of his discoveries, are *carbon* and *sulphur;* and both of these are homœopathic remedies for cholera, and as such they are given in the homœopathic books, printed long enough before Dr. Bird's "discoveries." *Sulphur*, whose use in cholera was first discovered by Dr. Herring, a homœopathist of Philadelphia, and not by Dr. Bird, is by no means one of our best, and it is therefore but little used, because better remedies, for the same symptoms, are known and employed by us; but *carbon*, homœopathically prepared, is a highly important remedy, in certain stages of the collapse—and as such is relied upon, in our practice.

Now, while we are glad to see that our remedies are being adopted by the allopathists, as a means of preserving human life, in this disease, yet we could wish they would adopt the *best;* and also learn how to prepare, and how to use these; while the lamentable feature of the case is, that prejudice should have kept our allopathists from ever learning what homœopathy is, what it does, and how it does it, and so leave themselves to be hoaxed, as they have been, in this case, by a pretended new discovery at Chicago. Had these doctors studied homœopathy, as they should have done, if their claims to the public confidence are to be admitted, they would have known that these remedies were old ones, in the books of that practice. Had they done this, none can suppose they would ever have been caught, as they now are, in adopting these, as the result of "new discoveries," by one of their own school of practice. But still, we rejoice to see even this feeble evidence of progress, in the course of men so little inclined to any movement in that direction.

CHAS. A. STEVENS, M. D.

CALOMEL.

The following truthful remarks by Professor Chapman, Lecturer in Jefferson Medical College, and author of Chapman's Materia Medica, deserves particular notice. The melancholy picture presented below is drawn by the hand of an Allopathist, and has just claims upon the attention of the misguided, both in and out of the profession. That the abuse of Calomel has been productive of more disease, suffering, and premature death, than Miasm, Contagion, and Cholera, not only South, but throughout the West, no one acquainted with the facts, will for a moment question. We shall see and feel the truth of this position when we take into the account the fact that this powerful disease producing agent is prescribed and swallowed for almost every ill that "flesh is heir to," from the slight diarrhœa attendant upon teething in infancy, through every grade and variety of disease, to Cholera and Yellow Fever; and this too, without reference to age, sex,

habit, constitution, or idiocracy. Is this not so? Let him who doubts, turn to standard authorities upon practice, to the Medical Journals of the day, or let him follow the practitioner to the patient's bedside, and he will there become convinced of the truth of that practice so forcibly and justly denounced by Professor Chapman.

Dr. C. says:

"Gentlemen, if you could see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the very last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton, with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated, in many places, the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than the poisonous upas, limbs racked with pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectable to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable want of science, that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!' Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine, it is quackery, horrid, unwarrantable, murderous quackery. What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the veriest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. *Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in its own destructive and ungovernable hands?* He who for an ordinary cause resigns the fate of his patient to mercury is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will in one successful season have paved the way for the business of life; for he has enough to do ever afterward to stop the mercurial breach of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length so long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

CATHARTICS IN FEVERS.

Having so frequently seen fatal effects from the use of Cathartics in our fevers, we cannot withhold our earnest protest against their use. Many patients, we are aware, may, and do take these remedies and get well in spite of them; but as no good results from their use, we cannot justify a resort to them.

The great danger in our fevers, is from irritation of the stomach and bowels; this is especially the case in our bilious, remittent, intermittent, and chill fevers, for in these diseases there is a great disposition to this irritation from the disease itself. If the patient dies, he generally dies from this cause; his tongue becomes dry with red edges, bowels tender to pressure, vomiting and diarrhea, one or both, with more or *less pain,* mutterring, delirium, twitching of the tendons, all of which

symptoms denote irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, which irritation is the cause of the patient's death.

Cathartics produce the above symptoms, to a greater or less extent on the well, and when taken in our fevers, where there is a predisposition to them, the most destructive results follow; in many instances, it is true, nature is competent to restore the injury, but in not a few deaths follow. During an experience of several years we have never seen a death from these fevers where cathartics were not used, and we have scarcely seen a death in these diseases, which we are not now satisfied was caused by either cathartics, or emetics, often aided by stimulants. A degree of irritation is caused, or existing irritation is aggravated, in such cases, until it bids defiance to the best adapted measures for its relief. In fact, no disease is less under the control of medicine, and so certainly fatal, as severe cases of irritation of the stomach and bowels caused by medicines, used during febrile diseases. Reason would teach us, that drastic remedies would produce such effects, and our experience fully substantiates it. We could not see this while we were continually in the habit of giving these remedies, nor can any physician; but when we abandoned their use, and had an opportunity to see an opposive treatment, we found that such formidable symptoms rarely occur when the stomach and bowels are not disturbed by medicines, and when there is any approach to them, they are relieved by appropriate homœopathic remedies with great certainty.

Costiveness occurring during any febrile disease is not unfavorable; the want of exercise, and abstaining from food, accounts for the usual sluggishness of the bowels. A diarrhea occurring during fevers, unless it is moderate and a critical discharge and the fever abate with it, is less favorable and should be relieved as soon as possible by appropriate homœopathic remedies.

If any trouble is experienced from costiveness, in such cases the bowels may be gently moved by injections of warm water, which is all that is necessary. Some of our readers, who are at a distance from a homœopathic physician, may find themselves under the necessity of using quinine in our fevers, and may suppose that it is necessary to "prepare the system for it" by taking a cathartic, and to "physic, it off;" to such, we will say, that the use of quinine is neither as safe nor as certain when either preceded, accompanied, or followed by cathartics. If you take quinine, take it and let your stomach and bowels alone.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOMŒOPATHISTS.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Northern Ohio, held at Cleveland on the 16th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical College in the city of Cleveland, Doctor J. Wheeler was appointed Prest. and Dr. C. D. Williams Sec'y.

The following resolutions were read, discussed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a body, we are determined to labor, one and all, until a Medical College shall be established in the West, where the students of Homœopathy and its collateral branches can be educated, and not be subjected to the insults and illiberalities of Allopathic Colleges, and National Allopathic Conventions.

Resolved, That Drs. Rosa of Painesville, C. D. Williams, J. Wheeler, and Thomas Miller of Cleveland, and A. H. Burritt of Nelson, Portage Co., Ohio, are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with the friends of Homœopathy generally, on the practicability of establishing a Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland, and invite their co-operation and presence,—and also to hold such other correspondence as the interests of Homœopathy may demand, and report at our next meeting.

Resolved, That Drs. Wheeler, Williams, and Burritt, are appointed a committee to visit and confer with the Trustees and Faculty of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, and solicit the use of their charter for the basis of a Medical department at Cleveland, to be governed by the laws, rules and regulations prescribed in the charter of said Institute, and report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the American Journal of Homœopathy, in the Western Journal of Homœopathy, in the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy, the Southwestern Journal and Review, published at St. Louis, the Oberlin Evangelist, the Milwaukie Journal and the city papers.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet again at Cleveland on the 12th day of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cleveland, May 16, 1849. C. D. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Michigan Institute of Homœopathy.

The third annual meeting of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, will be held in Detroit on the last Wednesday (27th) of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., occupying the day and evening. All the members of the Institute are requested to meet at Drs. Ellis and Thayer's office. Persons wishing to join the society are desired to present their request and credentials to Drs. John Ellis, A. Walker, and S. B. Thayer, committee on elections. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of all the members and friends who are investigating the science, and that all will be prepared to report their experience in proving the "Cornus Florida." May 1, 1849. LEWIS DODGE, Sec'y.

DR. ELLIS' residence is on the corner of Larned and Brush streets.

DR. THAYER'S is on Woodward Avenue, opposite the R. R. Hotel.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

VOL. I. DETROIT, JULY, 1849. NO. 9.

The following Essay was read by JOHN ELLIS, M. D., *before the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, at their Annual Meeting, June 27th,* 1849.

SIZE AND REPETITION OF DOSES.

Upon no subject connected with homœopathy, is there a greater diversity of opinion than upon these.

The following remarks of Hahnemann on doses are worthy of more candid consideration than what is generally paid to them, and contain a well merited rebuke for those physicians, professing to be homœopathists, who have not yet cast off the gross and material ideas of allopathy, and who, without either experience or capacity for careful observation, with all the presumption which ever accompanies ignorance, do not hesitate to sit in judgment, and condemn, by the measure of their own grovelling minds, the results which Hahnemann professes to have developed by years of patient and careful observation, and constant labor.

Hahnemann was a man raised up, in the Providence of the Lord, for the very sphere he filled, and most faithfully did he devote his energies to the developing of the homœopathic doctrines,—a man of superior talents, of close observation, with an opportunity, extent, and variety of experience for exceeding that of any homœopathic physician living, his opinions are at least worthy of respect. The following are his remarks:

"The power of small and highly diluted doses was doubted; their greater fitness for effecting a homœopathic cure and the higher development of their dynamic action were overlooked; and despite the warning trials which enabled me to recommend small doses as the most appropriate for the cure of disease, my faithful assurances and reasonings were disdained and medical men continued for years to jeopardize the lives of their patients by large doses, and were therefore deprived of an opportunity of witnessing the happy results of the homœopathic treatment, as was indeed my own case before I had adopted the rule of administering small doses.

"What would they have risked if they had first followed my indications and had employed small doses? The worst that could have befallen them, was, that these doses would be of no avail. It was impossible that they should do any harm. But instead of exhibiting small doses, they employed, from a want of sense, and of their own accord, large doses for homœopathic use, thus exposing the lives of their patients and arriving at truth by that circuitous route which I had travelled upon before them with trembling hesitation, but the end of which I had just reached with success. Nevertheless, after having done much mischief, and having squandered the best period of their lives, they were obliged, when they were really desirous of curing disease, to resort to the only true method which I had demonstrated to them a long while ago."

It might be asked if I suppose homœopathy is perfect, or if Hahnemann has made all the discoveries which can be made. In reply I would say, homœopathy is in its infancy, and that the chance for developing the system is as infinite and diversified as the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Truth once discovered forever remains the same. "Similia similibus curantur" cannot be improved, but can be developed "ad infinitum." That infinitismal doses will produce an effect on diseased systems and organs, is a fact which has been fully substantiated, and it is no more necessary that the new convert to homœopathy should go through the round about way, of giving large doses, and thereby hazard their lives and make his patients sick, to arrive at the facts, than it would be for a traveller on the north-eastern shore of Asia, desirous of reaching the north-western coast of North America, to travel through Asia, Europe, and thence around Cape Horn to arrive at his point of destination, simply because that was the course of the first discoverers, or because he will not heed the testimony of all who have gone before him. If he is a wise man he will cross the straits at once, and thereby take advantage of discoveries already made, and thus avoid the mortification of marking down on his imperfect chart, an island of sulphur here, and a harbor of charcoal there, in the vain belief that they are new discoveries, but to find that they are a thousand times better described by travellers long before, and even their relation to the main land carefully pointed out.

Hahnemann says that the *most violent pleuritic fever*, with all its attendant alarming symptoms, is cured in the *space of twenty-four hours at farthest, without loss of blood, or any antiphlogistic whatever, with a globule of sugar impregnated with the juice of aconite of the* 30th

dilution, avoiding the vegetable acids. Although the above assertion is made by a man of undoubted veracity—even the father of homœopathy himself, and from actual knowledge in regard to a matter of fact, yet how few homœopathic physicians have so far heeded this testimony as to test the practice. I am sorry to say, that until within the last two or three months, I have never tested his practice in this disease according to his directions. It is true that I have given the 30th dilution in a few cases of the above disease, but I could not be satisfied without repeating the dose once in from two to six hours; the result was, that in every instance my patients got worse, the symptoms were aggravated, and I was compelled to resort to the low dilutions. At length I made up my mind to test the effects of a single dose not repeated, at least within twenty-four hours or even forty-eight hours. Myself, Dr. Thayer and a medical friend have treated eight consecutive cases of pleurisy and pneumonia within the last few weeks with the 30th dilution of aconite, bryonia and sulphur, repeated once in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, with a result that we have never seen equalled by the use of the low dilutions, or by any other treatment. In seven of the cases our most sanguine expectations were more than realized; the eighth was a case of pneumonia in a man not very susceptible to the action of remedies, and the 30th dilution barely kept the disease in check for two or three days, when I placed him on low dilutions, which was followed by a temporary aggravation, which abated and the patient soon recovered. I am not certain that he would not have recovered quite as soon under the 30th dilutions.

It is the general testimony of writers, and of homœopathic physicians, as far as I am acquainted, that the high dilutions will not bear repeating as frequently as the low, nor will they bear giving in as large quantities, which fully accords with my observation. I have frequently seen neuralgia head-ache, and even inflammation of the brain, in children, aggravated by a frequent repetition of the 30th dilution of belladonna, and promptly cured by the 2d or 3d. On the other hand, I have seen diseases aggravated by a frequent repetition of the low dilutions, which were promptly cured afterwards by the 30th, 200 or 400th of the same remedies. I frightened a patient into allopathy by a single drop of the 30th dilution of sulphur, and, as the allopathic physician to whom he applied of course knew nothing of medicinal antidotes, he resorted to the use of calomel and opium, which, at the end of a week or two, relieved the violent commotion produced by the sulphur, but the patient did not dare take any more homœopathic remedies.

All will admit, that the dilution or dose which will cure the patient with the most certainty and safety, in the shortest time, should always be chosen; and, as upon this point there is the greatest diversity of opinion among those who are aiming at the same object, the utmost liberality of feeling should be entertained towards those who may differ from us, and we should all lay aside prejudice and approach this subject with a spirit of true enquiry, and not proscribe either the high or low dilutions, but, giving due weight to the opinions of others, by careful observation endeavor to select and use the dilutions which experience may prove most efficacious in individual cases, and faithfully make known to our brethren the result of our experience. The result of my observation thus far, is, that I cannot treat all cases with a satisfactory result without both high and low dilutions. By the high dilutions I mean from the 30th to the 2000th. I have no more doubt about the efficacy of the 200th or 400th dilution than I have of the prime tinctures, and I am fully satisfied that they are often far superior to even the 30th in the treatment of some chronic cases, and perhaps acute. By low dilutions I mean from the 6th down to prime tinctures.

I strongly suspect that as our knowledge of the specific effects of our remedies becomes more accurate by careful study and observation, we shall gradually use more generally the high dilutions. I doubt not but that while our knowledge of the pathogenetic effects of our remedies is limited, we can generally succeed best with the low dilutions, and often alternating remedies, but we should be careful how we judge Hahnemann, and those who are able to use the high dilutions, by our own ignorance.

I have no feeling in common with the physicians professing to be homœopathists, who object to the use of the dilutions and use the tinctures and crude drugs in all cases for the purposes of avoiding the ridicule and contempt of allopathic physicians, and lowering homœopathy down to their comprehension. May the wall which separates homœopathy from allopathy never be lowered; let there be no amalgamation, for light and darkness are distinct, and while we are willing allopathic physicians should come to the light gradually, as their eyes can bear its rays, let there be no resting place in the dusky twilight to allure the birds of night, and to prevent the honest traveller from beholding the glorious light of the midday sun.

Expecting to supply the world with homœopathic physicians in the main, from the ranks of allopathy, we can have patience with physicians during the transition period, so long as they are candid and upright.

We cannot expect a physician to step at once from the empiricism of allopathy into homœopathy, for the knowledge necessary to a successful practice of homœopathy can only be acquired by years of patient study and observation; therefore, there is a period when the physician coming from allopathy, finds himself compelled *from the lack of knowledge*, to occasionally use allopathic measures, but let him frankly admit the reason why he uses such measures, and thereby not lower homœopathy in the eyes of the community. If we find a physician, professing to be acquainted with homœopathy, who represents to the community that the homœopathic treatment may be better in some cases, but that in many severe cases the allopathic is preferable, we may be certain that the physician knows little about homœopathy. Again, when we see a physician holding in one hand allopathy and in the other homœopathy, and giving to his patients their choice, and treating them accordingly, we may rest assured that the physician will not long retain the confidence of his patients, either as a skillful physician or as an honest man.

CHOLERA IN DETROIT.

It is generally admitted, we believe, by all of our medical men, that we have had and are having cases of Asiatic Cholera. As yet, the number of cases has been limited and but few deaths. Very many of our citizens have been affected with diarrhœa, dysenteries, cholera morbus, &c., but these diseases have been very readily controlled by treatment, as yet.

We have given in numbers 4 and 8 of our journal, the homœopathic treatment of the cholera, as fully as our limits would justify, but our readers will doubtless expect from us a notice of the result of the homœopathic treatment of the disease, as it prevails at this time in Detroit. At present, we are not prepared to do justice to the subject, but can say that our expectations as to the result of pure homœopathic treatment have been and are being fully realized. All homœopathic writers assert that camphor at the very commencement of the disease is of the utmost value, and is often sufficient of itself to cure the cholera when it is given in small doses. We have known some striking instances of the superiority of small doses over large of this drug, even where large doses were given without any good effect, and drop doses every five minutes were afterwards given with the happiest result.

Cuprum has been of great service, especially where there was violent cramping of extremities. We have seen the most violent symptoms of this kind relieved within five minutes by a few globules of the

6th dilution. Veratrum is undoubtedly the main remedy when the disease becomes fully developed, and will rarely disappoint our expectations. Arsenicum, in the stage of collapse, has been of great service, and often becomes an indispensable remedy, so likewise Carbo veg., in extreme cases.

We are fully satisfied, from the result of our own observation, as well as from the testimony of all homoeopathic writers, that the cholera is among our most curable diseases when met promptly by homoeopathic treatment, where there has been no dabbling with allopathy. But when an inefficient treatment has been resorted to, and the disease has been allowed to progress to the stage of collapse, the cure becomes difficult, and many such will die in spite of the best directed treatment, especially where their systems have been saturated with large doses of allopathic drugs. We say to all, let nostrums entirely alone, and have nothing to do with allopathic medicines, for every dose will lessen the chance of your being relieved by a scientific treatment, and will throw a barrier between you and health.

We clip the following rich and rather racy prescription for the premonitory symptoms of cholera from one of our daily papers, which is a part of the general directions of some doctor down south, sent to this benighted region, and promulgated to the inhabitants of Detroit. The members of our former board of health will have to give in to their southern brother, we fancy:—

"6th. It should be our endeavor to arrest, as quickly as possible, these slight and *apparently unimportant* symptoms, by remaining at home, and taking occasionally, until relieved, from 20 to 40 drops of laudanum, paregoric, essence of peppermint, spirits of camphor, or tincture of red pepper, alone, or combined with sugar and water, or a few grains of blue pill, combined with opium and cayenne pepper."

It matters little which, of course. O humbuggery! quackery!! nonsense!!! When shall the light of science dispel the dark clouds which hover in the mental horizon of allopathy, and God's great gift to suffering humanity be seen in its beauty?

Let us hear our New Orleans doctor again:

"4th. It is injudicious to make any great change in the ordinary mode of living, "with the exception alluded to," and equally so to resort to any medicine with the view of preventing disease—a plan certainly more calculated to invite an attack."

It is injudicious of course to resort to vaccination to prevent the smallpox, or to belladonna to prevent scarlatina; measures which re-

ceive the sanction of every good allopathic writer. Consistency is a virtue too often wanting with physicians. Self interest and prejudice have blinded the minds of even greater men than the writer of the above general directions, and led them on groping in the dark to their own destruction.

This number of our Journal has been delayed for the want of time to attend to it, and we find ourselves unable to do justice to it even now, but see no prospect of being more at leisure than at present,—therefore we send it to press. We have been in hopes to receive something more definite in regard to the comparative result of the Homœopathic and Allopathic treatment recently in Cincinnati, but have not been able to obtain any statistical facts, although the almost uniform testimony of every person from Cincinnati, is, that the Homœopathic practice is far more successful than the Allopathic in the treatment of the Cholera there. Among those who give this testimony is Judge McLean, and many other gentlemen whose testimony can be relied upon, from the fact that they are disinterested individuals, and many of them never having employed homœopathists as yet themselves;—men whose integrity is above suspicion.

Extract from a Letter from John R. Jewett, M. D.

LYONS, June 18, 1849.

The cause of Homœopathy in this section is in the ascendant. Facts and every day's observation of the impartial are having their effect in spite of the denunciations and abuse of those, the prosperity of whose pecuniary interests depend on the amount of drugs they can make people swallow, and of those *purging* and cleansing and intestinal scavenger doctors, who consider themselves the special depositories of all medical knowledge, and who view it as a personal insult, to discover something of which they had been ignorant. There has been here, as I suppose there is in many places, the impression, that Homœopathic remedies are not adapted to diseases of an active character; that if they had any benefits, they were of a negative kind in preventing an exhausting or redeeming mode of treatment. But this impression, in this section, is being, in a measure dissipated. I had, the past winter and early in the spring, a more than usual number of cases of Pneumonia, Pleuritis, or a combination of the two diseases, and some of them of more than ordinary severity, in all of which I succeeded in curing my patients with homœopathy alone. Dire and bitter were the denunciations of some of my allopathic opponents, at my temerity in

trusting to such feeble means to conquer diseases of such activity, and oracular were the predictions of the victims that were to be hurried to the bone-yard as the consequence of my treatment. But since then, they have made the discovery, that there was nothing "ailed" my patients, or at any rate, that they would have got well without my treatment.

JACKSON, July 20th, 1849.

MESSRS. ELLIS & THAYER: Allow me through the columns of your Journal to call attention to (what appears to me) a manifest impropriety. I refer to homœopathists accepting calls to visit and prescribe in cases of cholera, where there has been a treatment, or (as I might more properly say *maltreatment,*) by the previous administration of crude and deleterious drugs at the hands of allopathic physicians. Think not that I would have them exhibit a feeling of indifference or disregard to the condition of suffering and distress, by which they are surrounded; far, very far otherwise. My object is merely to suggest, with all due deference and respect, whether the cause of a genuine medical science, of suffering humanity, and of their own wide spread and well earned reputation, may not thereby suffer. That there exists a disposition and a corresponding endeavor on the part of *some at least,* of the members of a conflicting, fallacious, and *too often fatal* system of medical practice, (especially in cholera) indications that cannot be mistaken, gather thick and fast around us.

The public attention which has recently been excited by the astonishing success of homœopathic remedies in subduing this terrible scourge in sister cities, leaves no reason to doubt, whether an extraordinary development of this almost mysterious power is about to be manifested in your city. Now, inasmuch as the interests of a most important and useful science are at stake, is it your duty, are you willing to take upon your hands the dying patients of a dying system of practice, and thereby incur the odium which ought of right to fall upon the heads of those who, from ignorance or prejudice, are withholding from a suffering community the blessings of a more healing and humanizing art?

A LAYMAN.

For the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy.

I was called on the 11th of June, 1848, to see Mrs. T. M., about 19. She was taken, about the 1st of April, previous, with cerebral typhus and had been under allopathic treatment up to the time I was called. Symptoms then present, were extreme emaciation, complete paralysis of the left half of the body, entire loss of speech, a wild, staring look with heat of the head and flushed face, skin wrinkled, dry and

flabby, with its temperature depressed, stools and urine fetid and passed involuntarily.

I prescribed Sulphur and Hyos in alternation. June 12th; symptoms, same as yesterday, except less wildness of the eye and a more intelligent expression of the countenance. In fact, she recollects my visiting her this day, which is the first thing she remembers since the 2nd or 3rd day of her attack. Gave Hyos in alternation with Nux Vomica, repeating the Sulphur occasionally. On the 13th, as I entered her apartment, she smiled, the muscles on the left side of her mouth remaining quiescent, while the other side was called into action, showing that there was a complete Hemiplegia. From this time, her improvement progressed gradually, and almost without interruption, till about the 1st of August, when she was so far recovered as to require no further attendance, although continued to take medicine for some two months after this. For the last six months, she has been able to do her own house work, although I believe she has not regained her strength in the paralytic side entirely, as yet.

During the treatment, in addition to the remedies already mentioned, she took Caustic, Coccu and Phosphorus, as the symptoms seemed to require. A. WALKER.

Pontiac, July 2d, 1849.

Abstract of the Minutes of the 3rd Anniversary of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, held at Detroit, June 27th, 1849.

The Vice President, Dr. E. W. Cowles, took the chair, and Dr. L. Sabin was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The Treasurer's report was read and adopted, showing a balance in the Treasury of $3 06.

Dr. S. C. Baldwin, of Jackson's Mills, was elected a member of the Institute, in accordance with the By-Laws.

The following were elected officers of the Institute for the ensuing year: S. B. Thayer, M. D., President; E. W. Cowles, M. D., Vice President; A. Walker, M. D., Secretary, and John Ellis, M. D., Treasurer.

Drs. L. Sabin, J. Ellis, A. Walker, J. R. Jewitt and C. A. Lamb, a bureau for the improvement of the Materia Medica.

Dr. S. B. Thayer was appointed to address the Institute at the next anniversary.

Drs. Thayer, Ellis and Cowles, were appointed a committee to address the Regents of the University of Michigan, praying them to establish a Professorship of Homœopathy in the Medical Department of that College.

Dr. Ellis read a paper before the Institute, upon the repetition of doses and especially of the higher attenuations, which met with a cordial response from all present. Adjourned, to meet at Jackson the last Wednesday in June, 1850. A. WALKER, Sec'y.

From the American Journal of Homœopathy.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

In Cincinnati the success of the homœopathic treatment of the cholera has been such, that the physicians of that school, it is supposed, have not lost a single patient. However, in about four hundred cases of cholera treated by them, they have lost only four. Allopathy has lost, according to the report of the Board of Health, nearly one half of the cases treated by that *empirical system*. The Board of Health of that city was composed, as we understand, almost entirely of allopathic physicians. The homœopathic physicians declined reporting their cases to them; but made their reports through the *Daily Times*, the official city paper. The allopaths reported to the *Board of Health*, which was also published in the *Times*. The success of the one, and the failure of the other, which was made most clearly to appear, had the effect to awaken bad feelings among the allopaths, and several suits were commenced against homœopaths, for a breach of the ordinance in not reporting to the *Board of Health*. "The ordinance assesses a fine of from 5 to 500 dollars for neglect to report all cases of malignant disease. It was proved that the cholera, when rightly treated, was not *malignant*, and the suits were dismissed, amid "the shouts of the people," and the health officer was glad to escape the indignation of an excited populace. The general impression is, that it was not the cholera, but allopathic practice that killed the people. We learn from a communication from Dr. B. W. Richmond, published in the Republican and Whig of *Chardon, Ohio*, that the city council of *Cincinnati*, by a vote of 20 to 13, passed a resolution to re-organise the *Board of Health* and introduce into it physicians of the homœopathic school. We doubt if the interest of truth in medicine will be promoted by even this sort of mixture. Allopathic physicians have deliberately chosen to exclude themselves from all intercourse with homœopathic physicians, which was unwise on their part: but of great advantage to the homœopathia. We go for a complete separation of the two schools, especially as the allopaths themselves have elected such a course by conventional resolutions. If this professional exclusiveness results in breaking up all social intercourse, which is not necessary, why so be it; we cannot sacrifice an iota of truth in medicine for the smiles and bows of any man or set of men. No one values more than ourself, social pleasures; no one is more disposed to mix in friendly converse with members of the profession: but we renounce it all, if the progress of pure homœopathy is in the slightest degree to be retarded, or its crystal stream made turbid by a mixture of allopathy or electicism. We have tried allopathy, and that hypocritical branch of it—electicism; we know them to be the purest kinds of *empiricism*—uncertain—deceitful and pernicious. We have tried homœopathy—pure homœopathy—Hahnemannian homœopathy, based as it is upon immutable laws, which, when faithfully adhered to, will never disappoint the patient or the practitioner.—We have tried this, we say, for many years, in thousands of cases of disease, with a gratification that should satisfy any mind as vain even as *our own.*

With an experience like ours, which by the by, does not differ from hundreds of others in Europe and in this country, we cannot but oppose directly or indirectly any mixture of the doctrines or practice of the two schools. We have repeatedly asserted in the columns of this Journal, that if homœopathy has any truth in it, it is all true, for such is its nature. If it is applicable to any one disease, it is so to all diseases. If it can cure scarlet fever, which is admitted, and the cholera, which cannot be denied, it can cure every case of a curable disease.—There is that in the principles which constitute Hahnemann's system, which will yet be developed in the relief of human sufferings, which cannot now be estimated. When homœopathic physicians all over our country, engage in the trial upon themselves of indigenous plants, there will be a supply of means for prolonging human life to the period decreed by the *Creator*. This, we know, will be regarded by some as the ebullition of an excited mind, in pursuit of an object inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success. But such a comment, by those numerous conservative minds in the medical profession, shall not deter us from the expression of opinions which have their foundation in developed laws created by GOD himself. Can any one believe from any revelation made to man by the DEITY, that more than one half of our population should die in infancy? GOD did not say that the kingdom of Heaven was made up of children, but of such in spirit. Do we not see causes enough in full play, tending to the destruction of human life, and in no sense connected with the will of GOD, but directly controlled by the willful ignorance of man? We set it down as a fixed fact, that the DEITY designs man to die of old age; and one man so ordered his life by the wisdom from above, that he could not die at all, and GOD took him out of the world alive, and made a permanent record of it. If the revelations made to man concerning himself in this world are true, then the course of life pursued by most of us, especially in the use of drugs, must inevitably place upon us the sin of suicide, or something closely allied to it. If a man swallows twenty grains of calomel, and allows himself to lose twenty or fifty ounces of blood by the hands of a physician, while the means to know are within reach that such a course might destroy his life, he is guilty, and cannot plead ignorance in palliation. And so of every thing else, which tends to shorten or destroy life. Look at the hundreds and thousands now living, who, by willful ignorance on the part of themselves or their medical advisers, or both, are rendered incapable of labor, or social enjoyment. Look at the thousands of our species, pale, emaciated, debilitated and unhappy, who can, and do, trace their condition to venesections and drugs prescribed by practitioners of allopathy; and in view of such sufferings from such causes, we ask, can a rational mind that reasons at all on the subject, run the risk of being numbered among the wrecked constitutions of our race? Strike homœopathy out of the world, and there is no reason why allopathy should exist in it. Let practitioners of unmixed homœopathy stand firmly by the truths they profess, and a real, and a complete reform in medicine will crown their efforts with success and themselves with honor.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA.

We strongly recommend to the citizens of Detroit to keep by them these preventives, and to take them as recommended; as experience has proved that they will either prevent or materially lessen the severity of this disease. Of their safety no one doubts. Not only as preventives are these remedies useful, but also as curatives, as they are the main remedies for the treatment of the disease; and when promptly resorted to within the first hour or two after an attack, will rarely fail to cut the disease short immediately, often even before a physician can arrive. Such is the testimony of all homœopathic writers, and our own observation within the last few days fully substantiates the reputed success attending their early use. We would not be understood to recommend patients or their friends to rely upon their own judgment in treating as severe a disease as the cholera; but it may not always be easy to obtain a physician within the first hour or two of the disease during the prevalence of an epidemic, and as a timely resort to appropriate remedies will generally rescue the patient from death, so a neglect of them for even this brief space of time may place the patient beyond hope.

Another very great advantage in having these remedies at hand is, that it will deter from a resort to large doses of laudanum, camphor, and other destructive nostrums which are too frequently resorted to during the excitement of the moment, and which might destroy the patient, if not directly, it often would by counteracting the best adapted treatment which might afterwards be resorted to.

Our advice to all our friends is—obtain these remedies, take them as preventives, and resort to them on the first approach of cholera symptoms, and send immediately for a homœopathic physician: if you cannot find one, use your best judgment in the use of the remedies, and leave the result with the Being who overrules all things to your best good.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Corner of Woodward Avenue and Congress street,
AT THE OFFICE OF DRS. ELLIS & THAYER.

Homœopathic Remedies, for the prevention and cure of Cholera, will be furnished gratuitously during the prevalence of this disease to those who are unable to pay. Open day and night.

DR. ELLIS' residence is on the corner of Larned and Brush streets.
DR. THAYER'S is on Woodward Avenue, opposite the R. R. Hotel.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

VOL. I. DETROIT, AUGUST, 1849. NO. 10.

CHOLERA IN DETROIT.

That disease, the name of which has been sufficient to chill with terror the stoutest heart, and its malignity to baffle or render nugatory the best directed efforts of allopathy the world over, has, in its erratic course, paid us a painful visit; and here, as in our sister cities, the wail of the stricken and desolate has gone forth. Many of all ages and both sexes, have fallen victims to that relentless and insidious foe. Though much less extensive in its ravages, and comparatively manageable in its character under judicious treatment, than in other cities, still "the breath of the pestilence," for a time, paralyzed men's energies and cast an unwonted gloom over our usually gay and active population. It has gradually subsided, however, only a few sporadic cases having occurred during the past week, creating an impression, and we hope a well founded one, that the disease will soon disappear entirely. The morbid excitement attendant upon the progress of the epidemic, having somewhat passed away, and the public mind comparatively regained its healthy action, we proceed to survey the field, for the purpose of collecting and recording facts, that may enable the people, to some extent, to judge of the relative merit of the two systems of medical practice adopted here and elsewhere. We are aware that it does not always become physicians to speak of their own success. Still, occasions may and do occur when justice and humanity demand, that delicacy upon this point be dispensed with, and the truth frankly and fearlessly spoken.

Previous to the appearance of cholera in this city, we were frequently and sneeringly asked, by the opponents of true science in medicine, what we expected to do with homœopathy and attenuated doses in the treatment of a disease so rapid in its course, and usually fatal in its termination; that even allopathy herself, ripe as she is in years, and fruitful in resources, failed to control? We uniformly and confidently pointed them to the polar star, that must necessarily guide all who administer medicine successfully; the never varying law, "Similia simili-

bus curantur," for in its immutability we reposed implicit confidence, and, added to that, the uniform testimony of every homœopathic physician who had ever treated cholera, of its efficacy and applicability in the treatment of that dreadful disease, inspired in us a degree of confidence in that remedial course we were before strangers to. Nor have we been disappointed in the result, for experience has demonstrated to us, that homœopathy will not fail us in the hour of trial. She has just passed through, triumphantly, the fiery ordeal that her foes fondly hoped would consign her to "merited oblivion."

We are happy to say, that not a single case of the many treated by us during the prevalence of the epidemic in this city, has proved fatal, where exclusive reliance was placed upon homœopathic remedies.

This happy result is mainly attributable, we think, to the following reasons: *First.* Those who depended upon homœopathy, cautiously avoided crude drugging, a most pernicious practice, that in cholera times frequently superinduces the most unmanageable and fatal forms of that disease. *Secondly.* The preventive remedies have fully sustained the high character awarded them by European homœopathy in preventing, or so modifying the disease, that it becomes entirely manageable. Several hundred families procured those remedies at our dispensary to take themselves and distribute among their friends, not one of whom, to our knowledge, has died of cholera. *Thirdly.* Our friends followed strictly our previous injunctions, and called in medical aid in most instances, early in the disease, thus giving us the advantage of that period in the disease, when remedies may be applied with almost certainty of success.

The above happy train of circumstances, we regret to say, has not always attended our efforts during the prevalence of cholera here, for we, too, have had our share of another class of patients, where a combination of forbidding and untoward circumstances rendered its successful management exceedingly difficult. In two instances, patients that had been under allopathic treatment, we failed to afford relief. We have treated numerous cases in the advanced stage of the disease, when the following untoward symptoms presented themselves, viz: vomiting, diarrhea, watery and rice colored in appearance, spasms, great prostration of strength, and inextinguishable thirst, corrugation and coldness of the whole surface of the body, pulse nearly gone, and in some instances imperceptible, with an abundant and constant secretion of saliva. That extreme cases presenting the above combination of un-

favorable symptoms, are uniformly relieved by homœopathic treatment, we do not claim, but frankly admit that they sometimes sink under the best directed means. But when we glance at the life destroying means employed by allopathy in the treatment of cholera, we no longer wonder at the melancholy fact, that more than half, in the aggregate, under that system of treatment, are consigned to the grave. Of what avail is opium in the treatment of cholera? Has not experience taught the votaries of that system the important fact, that opium has no curative tendency in such affections? If it has not, they must indeed be wilfully blind, for the tables of mortality are within reach of every practitioner in the land, showing the comparative results of the two systems of treatment in epidemic cholera. Why this blind reckless perseverance in the use of a remedy that uniformly fails of accomplishing the desired object? Under the opium and calomel treatment in Europe in 1830 and '32, the mortality was over fifty per cent, while under the homœopathic, during the same years and in the same countries, the mortality was but eight and a half per cent. Such results did not fail to attract attention in Europe, and from that day a bright era dawned upon homœopathy, resulting in the endowment of hospitals in Russia, Austria, Prussia and Germany, and the appointment by several governments of Europe, professorships of homœopathy in the oldest and best established schools of medicine in those countries.

Will the triumphant success of homœopathy in this country, in the treatment of cholera, and in fact all other diseases, fail to attract *universal* attention? The eyes and hopes of many are centered upon her; she will not fail them in the trying hour, for her basis is eternal truth; her increase and extension must, therefore, be triumphant and satisfactory.

DYSENTERY.

In few diseases is the superiority of the homœopathic practice more manifest than in dysentery. The allopathic physician who investigates homœopathy, is not only delighted with the result of the treatment, but is also able to see the cause of the frequent failure and the great mortality of this disease under the old treatment. For the benefit of our allopathic brethren, we will point out some of the causes of their failure to cure, and the tedious duration of many cases of this disease, under their treatment. In the first place, they use some of the homœopathic remedies, and use them in large doses, not yet having made the important discovery that such doses will aggravate the disease in many instances; and often have we known physicians, and have done it our-

selves when practicing allopathy, increase the quantity and frequency of the medicine to overcome the supposed increased severity of the disease, when we now well know that the very increased severity of the disease was but the natural effect of the medicine previously used. Calomel or blue pill is frequently given to dislodge supposed impurities from the bowels, and to "correct the secretions," and before this can be accomplished, in too many cases, the patient dies, and the physician, in the simplicity of his heart, supposes it is from the disease, when in reality it is generally from the medicine used. We have often seen the millionth of a grain doses of mercury aggravate this disease so as to require to be given in smaller doses, discontinued, or even antidoted. We have treated, within the last few weeks, a large number of cases of dysentery, and when we have used mercury, we have rarely given more than the millionth of a grain at a dose, occasionally we have given the ten thousandth of a grain, but much more frequently but the decillionth, and yet we have derived all the benefit this remedy was capable of producing, without making our patients seriously worse in any case, and what has been very satisfactory to us, and we have reason to think to our patients, without producing any symptoms of mercurial disease. Our aim is not to physic our patients, nor to salivate, nor to stimulate the liver, but simply to cure the disease—the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels—having done this the secretions will take care of themselves, and the bowels will move in due time of their own accord. Another reason why allopathy so frequently fails, is owing to the liberal use of opium, especially with children, not unfrequently causing diseases of the brain or increasing the predisposition which exists, in protracted cases, to the head. Opium, although it may palliate the pain generally, prolongs the duration of the disease, its secondary action increasing the diarrhea, and therefore should rarely be used in this disease. The last reason we shall notice why allopathy is so unsuccessful in the treatment of this disease, is because she has not a sufficient number of remedies with which to meet the varying symptoms which arise in different cases; calomel, with the exception of ipecac, being the only remedy of any real value, and we have shown she does not even know how to use this; whereas, homœopathy has already from twenty-five to fifty remedies which are in constant use by homœopathic physicians, as symptoms may require, in the treatment of dysentery.

Another very great advantage which homœopathy has over allopathy in the treatment of this disease, as in all other severe diseases, is

the fact that her remedies are much more immediate in their action. A large share of the cases of dysentery we have treated here this season have been cured within from one to three days; some few have continued longer, but we are satisfied by our observation that the average duration of this disease, under homœopathic treatment, is not half as long as under allopathic, and the danger is almost nothing in comparison.

Sandusky City, Aug. 14, 1849.

Dr. Ellis: *Sir*—Your letter containing certain interrogatories concerning the cholera in this city, came safe to hand, and I take the earliest moment that pressing business will allow for a brief reply. Perhaps there are few, if any, cities where cholera has been so universal and malignant as in this, and where there have been so many deaths, compared with its population. To account for its great severity and mortality, many theories have sprung up and gone abroad, such as the location, the soil, and water, of this place; but they all prove such only, and wholly without any foundation when scanned down by rigid inquiry and examination, and we are left the only alternatives of excitement and medication to account for the mortality which has visited our city. The panic here on the advent of cholera was truly alarming, but weak comparatively, with the mania which many had for a variety of nostrums which have a local celebrity for the prevention and cure of cholera, and which were used by them in a manner and a freedom that has no parallel. The attacks of many could be distinctly traced to fear, as the cause, and more to that of drugging, whose systems long have been saturated with camphor, opium and capsicum, taken with a view to prevent, little thinking that they were the best means to cause that which they wished to avert. As regards the prophylactic treatment, I would say that I know not of a single case that has proved fatal, and of but a few who have been in the least affected where the remedies have been used, and in systems free from crude drugs. Many have had recourse to them and have realized all that they expected, notwithstanding their close and arduous attentions on the sick and with the dead. Previous to the appearance of cholera in this city, I learned cholerine was as universal as has been the cholera since; also, that it has been the harbinger to the same in many other places. Its character was mild and yielded readily to arsenicum, veratrum and elaterium, and now we find many like cases on its departure which yield to like treatment as readily.

In answer to your inquiry concerning our success, I would say that it has not been all that we could ask, still, compared with our rival school, it has been good. The number of patients that have been treated by us have been 250. These have been seen by us in all stages and in all conditions that the various systems of medicine could place them. Of this number and in this condition we have lost *twelve* only, and when we scan the list and find those who relied wholly on homœopathic treatment, we find the number 188, and of these only six have died. Many of these cases presented the most severe symptoms, such as small and feeble pulse, cold and shriveled skin, tongue white and clammy, a free flow of saliva, suppression of urine, severe purging and vomiting, cramps, &c.

The remedies that we have used have been ipecac, arsenicum, phosphorus, cuprum, veratrum and nux vomica, of the low dilutions mostly, and have been given as the various symptoms of the disease might require. In a few cases we have used sulph., tartar emetic and aconite with marked benefit. On the first appearance of cholera here, cold drinks, on the *recommendation* of Drs. Humphrey & Joslin, were freely allowed, but we soon found that no benefit, if not a direct injury, was the result; they then were entirely withheld and warm drinks were freely given, and warm applications applied, the good results of which certainly have justified the procedure. Such has been the course pursued by us and such has been the result, and that we may do justice to ourselves and to homœopathy, it may be well to answer another of your enquiries by giving a slight sketch of allopathy, as has been practiced in this city during the recent epidemic, that your numerous readers may know which is the most successful in cholera and which is best entitled to public confidence, also hoping that the result may have a tendency to suppress some of those "exuberent exaggerations" which only can spring from minds which wish to deceive, that homœopathy has met a complete failure; that the cases which they have treated only have been imagination.

During the last month there have been nearly 350 deaths of cholera in this city and vicinity, and deducting from this number those that were under homœopathic treatment and those who could obtain none, we think we shall be doing our allopathic friends no injustice in accrediting to them 300 deaths; and when I shall acquaint you with the fact that one half of our population have left town and that the other 2,800 only remain, you can readily compute the ratio of each, bearing in *mind in the* mean time that those who have been under homœopathic

treatment and those who have had no occasion for a physician are included in the above number—calling their number of patients 1,200, and that we think exceeds their number, for there certainly must have been as many whose healths have not been impaired, we shall find the ratio as one to four. With us, including *all*, as one to twenty, and with those who relied *exclusively* on homœopathic treatment as one to thirty-one. These are the facts as they exist here, or as near as we can obtain them, on knowing the number of deaths and judging of the remaining population, and this computation is thought quite too liberal by many. Verily! can we not say with Dr. Tilden, that the allopathic treatment in cholera "*is vain*," and with Prof. Forbes, that it "*cannot be worse.*"

The friends of homœopathy here stood firm and steadfast, placing every reliance upon their favorite system, which years of superior success had taught them. I know not of a single instance where they resorted to allopathy when homœopathy could be had, and of but one where they wished a change of treatment, and that case unfortunately for us and our city, proved fatal.

As regards the friends of allopathy, I cannot speak so well. Some of them have left it and have had recourse to the New for relief. Others have lost all confidence in it on seeing their favorite physicians flee on its appearance, when they had been taught by them that they were *meet for any emergency*. Others can see, through their flight, an entire want of confidence on the part of the physicians, as well as an entire inability to stay the progress of cholera. With such feelings and with such vision, many, doubtless, will be slow to trust their healths and lives hereafter in their hands; but with the homœopathists their confidence is increased, their enthusiasm renerved, and the truth and virtue of the principles "*Similia similibus curantur*," is the more fully impressed upon their minds from our recent success.

Yours truly and respectfully,

C. HASTINGS, M. D.

JACKSON, AUGUST 15, 1849.

Drs. Ellis & Thayer: The excitement here in Jackson in *favor* of Homœopathy, amounts to a perfectly wild enthusiasm. I address you to learn if there is within the bounds of your acquaintance an experienced, scientific, and practical Homœopathic physician who can be procured to come to my assistance. I am willing to guarantee a business that shall be entirely satisfactory to such a man.

You can scarcely imagine my anxiety on account of the circumstances under which I am placed. I have on hand from twenty to thirty

patients at present, and I am rejecting daily about the same number. Many of these I have taken from the hands of the Allopathic physicians after the friends, and *in some cases the physicians*, have despaired of their recovery. Among these latter I am happy to state I have had thus far the most marked success.

Will you have the goodness to inform me by return mail if there is any prospect of my getting immediate assistance.

I should be happy to give you a particular history of the state of affairs here, but cannot for want of time.

The Allopathic physicians, with the exception of Doct. Tunnicliff, as you may well imagine, are on the constant watch for the first gap by which they may unitedly enter the field to battle the spreading science. How little are they aware of the mortifying and overwhelming defeat which they must of necessity sustain!

In great haste, I am very truly yours,

C. L. MERRIMAN.

MORE WARNING.

On Tuesday night, a child of Mrs. BURSAND'S, on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow, *died of cholera*, and it was laid out, dressed in its grave clothes, and placed in the coffin. Some time between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, and, upon going to it, it was found that the child had recovered animation. One of our reporters was at the house yesterday morning when the coffin was sent back to the undertaker's! What hideous thoughts do these circumstances recall in connection with those who were so hastily buried during the prevalence of the epidemic!

A similar circumstance, as we are credibly informed, recently occurred at Sandusky. A lady died (as was supposed) of cholera, and laid out, and placed in her coffin. Setters up were procured, who took their stations in the room adjoining that in which the body lay. At about daybreak in the morning, a noise was heard in the room, and upon going in to ascertain the cause, the *late corpse* was seen standing at the cupboard eating pickles, her vacated coffin of no further use, so far as she was *then* concerned. These facts should admonish people to the utmost care.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Aug.* 9.

We have already, in a former number of our Journal, very fully expressed our opinion upon the subject of premature interments; but we have been so frequently shocked at the hot haste with which the supposed dead have been crowded under ground within the last few weeks, especially cholera patients, that we feel compelled to again speak upon *this subject*. In no disease is there a greater chance for a return to *life than in cholera*, and therefore more than ordinary care is required,

and in no instance should a person be buried until decomposition commences, which will rarely be before the second or third day; and there is no difficulty in keeping bodies two or three days even at this season of the year.

There can be no excuse for burying persons before the commencement of decomposition, even supposing the cholera to be a contagious disease, which is not generally admitted; for the chance of communicating a contagious disease from a dead body, is far less than from a living, where the perspiration and exhalation from the skin are continually going on, and the whole air is contaminated with the atmosphere breathed by the patient during respiration.

THE CHOLERA IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Since our last number the cholera has progressed in the city, and hundreds have fallen victims to it. The daily and weekly papers have furnished our readers with the details of this malady as it has prevailed here; which renders it unnecessary for us, at this time, to report the number of cases; but when the epidemic passes away, we will give as accurate statistics as it is possible to do. The homœopathic physicians have had no organization, and have not acted in concert in the daily reports of their cases; and our board of health have managed this branch of their duty in such a loose-end sort of a way, we doubt if it will be possible to secure any thing like an exact account of the homœopathic treatment of that disease during its present prevalence. However this may be, allopathy has lost the confidence of hundreds, which she can never regain. There has been a uniformity in the mode of the treatment of the cholera with practitioners of our school, and a satisfaction in the results, which go to show, that the true mode of controlling that disease is homœopathic.—*American Journal of Homœopathy, New York.*

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA—ITS SUCCESS.

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

The writer of the following letter is a regularly educated Physician of high standing. What he states can be relied on, for he is incapable of misrepresenting a matter of such importance. The people of this city, I think, will perceive soon that the controlling influence of Allopathic Medical Council, in our Board of Health, does not tend to save the lives of our citizens. If a hospital for the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera cannot be obtained from our authorities, let a public meeting be called and funds raised to establish one at once. I would volunteer my services professionally, and I presume others of the Homœopathic school would do the same, although at much inconvenience.

July 27, 1849. S. R. KIRBY, M. D.

—

St. Louis, July 18, 1849.

Dr. S. R. Kirby—*Dear Sir:* Your favor is just received. We have

passed through a trying ordeal of more than three months, with the cholera in its worst form. But amid the gloom, anguish, and death which have enshrouded our city, homœopathy has shone forth, the only star in midnight darkness, and to those, with few exceptions, who have looked to it, the only safe guide through the darkness and the storm. Up to the 13th instant, three of us, (and the only three *Homœopaths* here) have treated 1,567 cases with a loss of only three per cent.

It is with great pain I announce to you the death of our German Homœopathic Physician two days since, after an illness of four hours, and before I could be found. He was the only German Physician we had, and is a great loss. He was literally worn down. His practice was immense. Our German population numbers nearly 30,000.

We much need three or four men of learning and character. Can't you send us a German physician immediately, and several others of the right stamp as soon as possible. I have two Allopathic physicians now studying with me, who may be in the field in due time. I am almost, to use a western phrase, used up. I long for rest. Do write me occasionally; it is a great comfort to hear from a fellow laborer in so glorious a cause. Ever sincerely,

JOHN T. TEMPLE, M. D.

THE GREAT QUESTION ABOUT TO BE DECIDED.

The queries—"Will Saltpetre explode," and "Do Snakes hiss?" have been thrown into the shade, or lost in a fog, in the excitement raised by the controversy as to the true answer to the question,—"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" The old school say his honor the Mayor shall—the new school say the people shall. The trial will come off to-day; and we'll venture a bet of a gill of buttermilk, (we never go higher) that the old school will be defeated. Their defence will be something like the great little kettle case—first, that they returned the kettle sound; second, that the kettle was cracked when they got it; and third, that they never had the kettle. In the first place, the Board of Health has no authority to commence suits in the name of the city for alleged violations of ordinances; second, the present Board is not a board, their time having expired nearly a year ago; third, the City Solicitor had better attend to the business entrusted to his care by the special order of Council; fourth, the Board of Health has no right to take the money of the poor and sick to pay a lawyer to fight their private battles; fifth, they have no right to make a man's opinions on religion, politics, or medicine, as a test as to his claims to the charity of the city.

Our readers will readily perceive that we have advanced the strongest objection last, having followed the illustrious example of a certain eminent counsellor, who gave thirteen reasons why a witness should not be fined by the court for non-attendance—the last of said thirteen reasons being, that the man had died some two weeks previously! Well, well, we live and learn every day, that doctors, as well as white men, are very uncertain. In the language and spirit of ancient chivalry, we exclaim, "God show the right!" or, in other words, let every one take *care of his* own toes, as the jackass said when he danced among the *chickens.—Cincinnati Daily Times.*

DIET UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

It is well known to all who have been under homœopathic treatment, that the idea of being able to starve out disease by starving the patient, does not exist among homœopathic physicians, but is a part and parcel of allopathy. It is true homœopathic physicians direct the abstaining from all drugs, whether in ordinary food or in the form of herb drinks, &c. &c.; but a liberal supply of wholesome food is usually permitted. But there are instances where the life of the patient depends upon judicious diet being used, and where it may be sacrificed by meddlesome individuals taking upon themselves the responsibility, which alone belongs to the physician, of changing the diet of patients. In all diseases where there is irritation or inflammation of the mucous membrane, or internal surface of the stomach and bowels, it is absolutely necessary that the patient be kept upon the mildest and least irritating articles; neither solid nor animal food will be tolerated in acute cases of this kind, from the fact that it comes in contact with the inflamed surface, and irritates it, thereby increasing the disease.

We have often had patients, in dysentery and mucous fevers, who were doing well until some knowing friend, who did not know enough to mind his own business, has represented to them that we were starving them, and persuaded them to take a little chicken broth or soup, or some other improper food, unknown to us, and the result has often been, that the life of the patient has been placed in jeopardy, and well nigh sacrificed. However good the intentions of such individuals may be, it is very unjust to the physician, as well as dangerous to the patient, to interfere in this manner without the physician's knowledge.—No one should employ a physician unless he has more confidence in his judgment and skill than he has in that of his friends; and so long as he continues to employ him, he should follow his directions strictly, and if he becomes dissatisfied with his treatment dismiss him, and not make him bear the responsibility while other hands kill the patient.

NOTICE.

The undersigned proposes to deliver a regular course of daily Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, to commence on the 5th day of November next, and to end on the first of March following.

Tickets for the Course, $15.

A more extended notice of these Lectures will appear in the next number of this Journal, and also in a circular.

S. R. KIRBY, M. D.

New York, July 26th, 1849. *Amer. Jour. of Homœopathy.*

We have received a communication from Dr. Rudolph, a German Homœopathic physician, recently from Europe, but now of this city, but not in time for this number of our Journal. It will appear in our next. He likewise gave us a week ago a list containing the names and residences of about twenty patients, which he had treated for Asiatic cholera in this city, without the loss of any, although some of the patients were in the stage of collapse. We have long needed a German Homœopathic physician here, and it is with great satisfaction that we hail among us a man who is so capable of sustaining the fair fame of our science among the German portion of our population.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

SESSION OF 1849–50.—Lectures will commence on the first Monday of October, and will continue until the first of March ensuing, and will be delivered under the following arrangement:

Materia medica and therapeutics, by CALEB B. MATHEWS, M. D.
Homœopathic institutes and the practice of medicine, by WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M. D.
Botany and medical jurisprudence, by SAMUEL FREEDLEY, M. D.
Clinical medicine, by CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D.
Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.
Physiology and Pathology, by ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D.
Chemistry and Toxicology, by MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D.
Surgery, by FRANCIS SIMS, M. D.
Anatomy, by WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D.

Clinical instruction in medicine and surgery, given at the Dispensary, connected with the College, daily. Students who have attended one or more full courses of instruction in other medical schools, may become candidates for graduation, by attendance upon one full course in this school.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures,	$100 00
Matriculation fee, paid only once,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00
Students who have attended two full courses in other schools,	30 00

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D., *Dean*,
No. 80 North 11th Street, Philadelphia.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
Corner of Woodward Avenue and Congress street,
AT THE OFFICE OF DRS. ELLIS & THAYER.

Homœopathic Remedies, for the prevention and cure of Cholera, will be furnished gratuitously during the prevalence of this disease to those who are unable to pay. Open day and night.

DR. ELLIS' residence is on the corner of Larned and Brush streets.
DR. THAYER'S is on Woodward Avenue, opposite the R. R. Hotel.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

Printed by Garrett & Geiger, book and job printers, Detroit.

MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

VOL. I. DETROIT, SEPTFMBER, 1849. NO. 11.

It may be affirmed without the fear of successful contradiction, that multitudes seek relief from allopathy, rather as a desperate resort than in enlightened confidence. The whole system of crude drugging presents itself more as an object of dread and aversion, than as a subject for enlightened and rational investigation. Indeed, in the latter character, it presents but few points of interest, for but here and there, at long intervals, appears a beacon light to guide the footsteps of those who seek a knowledge of her mysteries, while the technicalities and unintelligible jargon of the profession deprives it of that interest it should most certainly possess, to be of extensive use to mankind. The dogmatic and oracular mien assumed by members of the profession, tends to retard the approach of the laity, rather than invite them to an investigation of its arcana. We allude, in the above remarks, to the art of healing, as practiced by the allopathic school, and not to those collateral sciences, under whose garb she would most gladly appear, and the benefit of which, she has attempted to appropriate exclusively to herself, the mantle of martyrized pioneers and reformers in medicine and the collateral sciences, has been feloniously taken and most dexterously cast about the rotten remains of a false system in medicine, that has no vital energy within to sustain it, thus giving it the appearance of life, by dressing it up in the robes, and hiding its deformity behind the drapery of, the collateral sciences.

By what right does allopathy claim, to appropriate to itself exclusively, the collateral sciences? Has its members, as an organized body, been foremost in the field of scientific research and discovery? far from it. The annunciation of a new principle in medicine, or the discovery of an agent heretofore unknown, that promised by its application to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate, has been met, from the time of Galen to the present, by the profession, with opposition, characterized by an acrimonious bitterness, that fully establishes the fact, that it has neither truth, nor a love of truth, as a basis. Medical history presents us, however, with a few leading minds in every age, who,

guided by a love of truth, have sought to elevate the healing art to its legitimate standard, by guiding it back from the broad field of conjecture and hypothesis to its proper sphere of truth, observation and demonstration. Who opposed the reduction of chemistry to a science, and retarded its progress for a great length of time, by procuring legislative enactments against the use of chemical agents in the treatment of the sick? an organized body of men, known under the name and title of Doctors of Medicine. Who, when the theory of vaccination was announced, (a discovery, the benefit of which has been illimitable to the human race) declared it a humbug and its author a quack and a knave, deserving the unqualified contempt of all respectable medical men? The organized profession. Did they succeed in stifling truth, and bury the discovery and discoverer in the grave of oblivion? No. Public opinion finally compelled them to adopt in practice what they had so freely and bitterly denounced as empiricism, not worthy the notice of the profession. The important truths announced by Harvey, relative to the circulation of the blood, shared a like fate with other previous discoveries, so far as the profession was concerned, for wits wrote to excite the laughter of the multitude, while grave and learned bodies of medical men, pronounced the whole thing a most damnable heresy—unheard of, and without precedent in the annals of medical history. And thus, after thirty years warfare against an important truth in science, the profession, when driven by the force of public opinion, humbly accepted the "humbug."

Who doubts that the same spirit actuates the profession, as an organized body now, that characterized it in the time of Harvey, Jenner and other kindred *discoverers?* The doubter need look no further than this city to find an example. For in the Sydenham Medical Association of this place, we have a miniature history of the entire organization of that school. What is its object in this city? ostensibly to suppress quackery. And all are virtually *pronounced* quacks who do not sign the constitution and by-laws of that association, and say amen to all the fearful paraphernalia of crude drugs, blisters, lancets, &c. &c. Whether that association will succeed in accomplishing its real object, which is, to frown down everything that comes in contact with its preconceived notions and prejudices, remains to be seen.—With the result we shall be satisfied.

CHARLOTTE, August 23, 1849.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER: *Gents*—A few numbers of your Journal was a few days since placed in my hands by a friend, with a request that I would examine the same and give my opinion of that system of practice. I at the time informed him that I knew nothing of the practice, and should not, probably, get information enough from those numbers to enable me to come to any conclusion of the matter, and I find that I was correct in the matter.

Having read those numbers, I am inclined to give the subject a farther investigation, provided I can do so without incurring too great an expense. That the homœopathic system (if *efficient*) is altogether preferable, no one can dispute, and the only reason I can assign for not having given it an investigation, is, that it did not appear possible, that the doses given could have any effect; but having lately witnessed the treatment of a few cases, I am "*almost persuaded*" to believe that on that point I have been mistaken. I feel anxious to give the subject a fair investigation, so far as circumstances will permit, and therefore request you to favor me with answers to the following questions at your earliest convenience.

First. What will be the cost of books sufficient to enable me to give the subject a tolerably fair investigation?

Second. What will be the expense of medicine sufficient to make a fair, practicable test of the system of practice?

By answering the foregoing and such other information as may be consistent, you will, much oblige, Yours respectfully,

---

Please send the Journal from the beginning, and I will remit the first opportunity.

As such inquiries as the above are frequently made of us by physicians, we will give such information as may be needed.

If a physician wishes to satisfy himself of the truth of homœopathy, and does not wish to be to much expense until he is satisfied, he had better obtain Hahnemann's Organon, which costs but one dollar, and from which he will gain a knowledge of the system, and much useful information. But from reading alone, he will never be satisfied, any more than Harvey's readers were satisfied of his discovery of the circulation of the blood. It was only by having it demonstrated before their eyes, that they could admit its truth, and yet not a few were found who would not even open their eyes, and went down to their graves crying humbug! Therefore, a physician who wishes to satisfy himself as to

the truth of homœopathy, should obtain Hull's Laurie, or Hering's Domestic Physician, and a domestic case of medicines, which will cost from seven to ten or twelve dollars, as he will always find enough to take these at their cost, and therefore need apprehend no risk of loss. He can get, if he prefers, one of the above books, which cost one dollar and a half or two dollars, and twenty or thirty remedies, which will cost two or three dollars.

With the above, he will be able to satisfy himself, above all dispute, of the truth of the homœopathic system, and of the action of infinitesimal doses, and by the way, every physician should commence his experiments with such doses, without fail.

No one will expect, of course, to be able to meet all cases of disease with the above limited supply of books, medicines, and knowledge which a physician has when he commences his investigation, but every one who tests the remedies, will be astonished at the result. A fair assortment of homœopathic books and medicines will cost from $30 to $100, aside from much labor in preparing the dilutions.

The physician who stands caviling at the size of the dose used in homœopathy, and is thereby deterred from investigating the system, more resembles a dog, that stands "baying at the moon," than a philosopher, who, with his telescopic eye, beholds in it a world, performing its revolutions in the heavens around our earth.

It therefore gives us great pleasure to see physicians ready to lay aside such frivolous excuses and to investigate homœopathy.

BROOKLYN, August 27, 1849.

MESSRS. ELLIS & THAYER: You may probably recollect about the time I first commenced testing the efficacy of the Homœopathic remedies. Since that time I have been constantly yielding more and more to its claims. Although, at first, every inch of ground was thoroughly disputed, and concessions were only wrung from me by witnessing the undeniable effect of the remedies, administered according to what I now believe to be an immutable law, "Similia similibus curantur."

Within the last past four weeks, I have used the Homœopathic remedies almost exclusively, and with entire satisfaction to myself, and what is better still, to the utter astonishment and confusion of its enemies.

The diarrheas, and the many cases of cholera morbus occurring of late, have been most successfully and immediately "used up" by these remedies, and where I could administer them to advantage in fevers, they *have also* succeeded well. The greatest difficulty I experience is, with

neuralgias, and they are rather common among us. Will you be so good as to give me the treatment of a case of neuralgia of the lower jaw; no unsound teeth; pain accruing mostly at night in severe paroxysms; digestive organs but little affected; able to be about during the day, attending to his mercantile concerns; bowels regular; skin moist and cool; urine and general secretions nearly natural. I know this is a very imperfect portrait of symptoms for a Homœopathist,* but I depend upon your experience to fill the remainder. He is of a mild, pleasant disposition, rather disposed to ridicule Homœopathy. Please give me the plan you would advise, under such circumstances, as nearly as you can. What given during the intermission, and how often, and what to mitigate the pain when the paroxysm comes on? If I should be called upon to visit him, I have made up my mind to administer Nox and Bryoni during the intermission, alternately, once in two hours, and try Bell. for the pain, but do not know but something else would do better for the pain.

I would like to spend a few weeks with some experienced Homœopathist in witnessing the administration of the remedies, and acquiring more of the practicalities of the system. Singular idea: A practitioner of some twelve years experience again becoming a student. But so it is in these latter days of improvement and scientific investigation. "Never to old to learn," is the motto.

I have supplied myself with a case of fifty-three remedies of the prime Tinctures and Triturations, Hull's Laurie, last edition enlarged, Ruoff's Refectory, and some other works, but want some more.

Please write by return of mail if possible.

Very respectfully, Yours, H. KNAPP.

*True—and our experience will not give us a knowledge of symptoms not described.—EDITORS.

As expressing our views of the importance of a Medical Institution, in which the chairs not only of Theory and Practice, but also of Surgery and Obstetrics, shall be filled by a Homœopathic Professor, we insert the following introduction to the second annual announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTION.

It may not be improper to accompany the Second Annual Announcement of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania with a few explanatory remarks.

Since the intelligence of the community has been awakened to an investigation of the peculiarities of Homœopathy, as a consequent result

there has been an imperative demand for physicians thoroughly educated in this branch of medical science, as well as in all other useful learning pertaining to the profession.

To insure the attainment of an end so desirable, and to render equal justice both to the profession and to society, under an act of incorporation by the Legislature of our State has the charter of the College been obtained.

The course of instruction in this institution will embrace as wide a range, as in any other medical school in the country; and in addition thereto, instruction will be given in *Homœopathy*, which unfolds the great central principle of remedial action.

The evidence of Homœopathy being a great central truth in medicine, is so conclusive, that additional testimony is not needed in its defence. In every enlightened country it has its advocates, among men of the most distinguished attainments, and of the most undoubted integrity; who by fair experiments have tested the truth of its practical advantages.

Homœopathy is by no means an arbitrary term expressive of a *sectarian faith in medicine*, but a classic and significant appellation of a universal law of medicine, briefly expressed in the phrase "*Similia similibus curantur.*" *Attraction and gravitation bear about the same relation to matter, that Homœopathy bears to all remedial agents*, whether administered by one physician or another.

The great discovery of Newton elicited about the same opposition from the learned of his time, as Homœopathy receives in our day from the Allopathic school, and in the latter instance the chance of a successful warfare is as great, but no greater, than in the former.

If due attention were paid to the subject, no practitioner of any school whatever, would ever witness a curative effect of the medicine he prescribes, unless "*similia similibus,*" is written on the successful result.

It will be perceived that any medical education would be incomplete without a knowledge of this law of remedial action, and we may state moreover that all attempts to practice in any of the departments of the profession, whether in surgery, midwifery, or the ordinary treatment of the sick, without reference to the facilities which the light of this great truth may shed upon such efforts, would be groping in the dark.

If homoeopathy is a veritable science, (and we cherish no doubts on this score,) it is destined to diffuse new light into all of the departments of medicine, to divest them of obscurities, that will lead to the detection of abuses, and promote a desirable reform. It is by no means sufficient that homoeopathy, as applied to the ordinary practice of medicine, should be taught, while the mind of the student is constantly biased by allopathic instruction in surgery, midwifery, &c. It is necessary that the course of medical instruction should be such as effectually to guard against abuses of this character, for if the great central principle of our medical faith be true, there is nothing more absurd than the idea of our students being necessarily placed in a position to have their confidence impaired with regard to its practical advantages. A Homoeopathic School then is necessary, in which all the

branches are taught in harmonious order. Though the merely mechanical parts of surgery and midwifery may be the same in one school as the other, yet be it remembered, homoeopathy is applicable in the *medical treatment* of these departments, as in the treatment of ordinary diseases; and besides, it has been clearly ascertained that by far the greater proportion of what are usually denominated surgical diseases can be entirely eradicated by the internal administration of homoeopathic remedies, without any dexterous handling of the gorget or scalpel; and further, many such cases, by no means curable by an operation, are perfectly so under homoeopathic treatment.

Physiology and pathology, and all the collateral branches, are severally renewed and made to wear a new aspect when viewed in the noon-day light, which the discovery of the law "*similia similibus*" has shed upon the profession of medicine.

It will be the effort of the Homoeopathic College, to demonstrate the truthfulness of the foregoing remarks, by rendering the student familiar with practical illustrations. To effect this desirable object the more readily, and in a more effectual manner than can be learned from books, a dispensary, based on a broad foundation, has been connected with the College. In this department, students will have the advantage of clinical instruction in all the practical departments of the profession; and at the same time, opportunity will be afforded for witnessing the practice of a larger number of the homoeopathic physicians.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Homœopathy.

The following letter will sufficiently explain itself. It is enough for us that it comes in an authentic form; and, however "doctors may disagree" in regard to the subject matter, we simply perform an act of courtesy to the recipient of the communication, who occupies no doubtful position in our midst. The writer is a clergyman of good standing in Cincinnati, Ohio.—Eds. Bull.

Cincinnati, Aug. 9, 1849.

Dr. C. Herring, Dear Sir:—I have lately read in the Saturday Evening Post, published in your city, under date of July 28th, an article on "Cholera in Cincinnati," containing some extracts from a correspondent in this city, who, the editor says, "is a gentleman well and favorably known in editorial circles." The correspondent of the Post ascribes the great mortality in Cincinnati from chole[illegible] 1st, "to the circumstance that the mode of living of the foreign population, among whom the epidemic has prevailed most extensively, is calculated to bring on the disease;" and 2nd, "to the fact that these classes generally employ either Homœopathic physicians, or illiterate and uneducated physicians of foreign birth, violently prejudiced against the use of calomel and opium."

According to this writer, then, the great mortality that has lately prevailed in Cincinnati is to be ascribed in a good measure to the non-success of Homœopathic treatment of cholera. I am surprised that any respectable person in our city, should make such a statement in

the face of facts, which I had supposed were pretty generally known here. Certainly the writer must be either very dishonest or violently prejudiced against Homœopathy, or, which is the most charitable conclusion, totally ignorant of the facts in the case. Having myself been in the midst of the epidemic—having seen much of the disease in all its stages, and having witnessed the truly astonishing success of Homœopathy in the treatment of cholera, I could hardly refrain from a burst of indignant feeling on reading the extract above referred to. For I felt that it was not only unjust in the highest degree to the Homœopathists of Cincinnati, but calculated to deceive and mislead the inhabitants of our eastern cities, where the epidemic is now prevailing, and that it may, perhaps, prevent many from knowing the blessings of Homœopathy, who might otherwise have experienced them.

But it is not my design or wish to appear as the *advocate* of Homœopathy. If *true*, it receives no honor from man. If *not* true, it deserves none. But I will state a few facts, which I have collected with great care, by personal inquiry of the different families belonging to my own congregation, both of those who use the homœopathic and those who use the allopathic practice. And I may add, that it was reading the article in the Post, above referred to, which led me to make the inquiries I have, and to collect the facts which I will now state.

As nearly as I can ascertain, then, there are belonging to the congregation in Cincinnati, of which I have the pastoral charge, 104 families in all. Of these families, 86 have used and *relied* upon the homœopathic treatment in all attacks of cholera; 13 have used and relied upon allopathic treatment; and the remaining 4 have had recourse to the electic or botanic practice; and the results have been as follows:

In the 86 families that have relied upon the Homœopathic practice, numbering 476 individuals, including such domestics and others in their employ as abide by the usual medical treatment used in the families—there have been since the commencement of the epidemic the present season, 160 cases of cholera—and a considerably larger number according to the definition as given by one of our distinguished Allopathic physicians, Dr. Drake. I do not include in this number all cases of diarrhea that have occurred in these families, but only those severe attacks which were of a decided cholera type, and which, if unchecked, there was every reason to believe would have resulted shortly in fully developed cholera. Several of them were cases of cholera fully developed, and some of the severest kind; and very many were attended with cramps, vomiting, rice-water discharges, &c. And out of all these 160 cases treated Homœopathically, there has occurred but *one death*. And it is but justice to Homœopathy to state, that this was the case of a lady whose vital powers had been greatly enfeebled by a recent confinement, who did not send for her physician until six or seven hours after the diarrhea commenced, and who, owing to the numerous other calls at that time, supposed to be more urgent (for he was not informed that hers was a case of cholera) was not seen by him until twelve hours after the attack, when the patient had sunk beyond the reach of remedial agents.

In the 13 families treated allopathically—numbering in all 74 indi-

viduals, including domestics, &c.—there have been 25 cases and *five deaths*—all Americans.

In the families who use the electic or botanic practice—numbering in all 30 individuals—there have been 5 cases and no deaths.

I ought to mention, that, in quite a number of all the cases treated, no physician was called, the patient having found relief from the remedies previously furnished the families by their respective schools of practice. I believe about all the families who have used the Homœopathic practice, have kept themselves supplied with a box of the cholera remedies, accompanied with the printed directions. This has generally enabled them to arrest the disease in its first stages. The proportion of *cases* to the number of persons composing the families, is almost precisely the same among those who relied upon the Homœopathic, as among those who used the Allopathic treatment, *i. e.* about one case to every three individuals. It will also be seen that the number of cases treated Homœopathically have been more than six—nearly six and a half—to one treated Allopathically. Yet the number of deaths under the Allopathic treatment has been *five times* as great as under the Homœopathic. According to the ratio of deaths to cases treated Allopathically, the Homœopathists should have lost more than 35; whereas they have lost but *one*. As far as these statistics go, therefore, (which I have used great care in collecting) they show that the new treatment has been more than thirty times as successful as the old or *regular* treatment as it is called.

And here I must not omit to mention another fact going in some measure to show how homœopathy has been gaining upon the public confidence in Cincinnati during the prevalence of the cholera, and what must be the *reputed* success of the two schools among ourselves. I have ascertained that, out of the 86 families mentioned, ten had previously used the allopathic practice, and had not been favorable to homœopathy, but have resorted to it for the first time since the cholera made its appearance among us, and in every instance with complete success. One of these families resides at Fulton, a small village just above Cincinnati, where the epidemic was very fatal, and where, as I am informed by one who had the means of knowing, there were eight or ten deaths daily for a considerable length of time, and *no* cures by allopathic practitioners prior to the attack of the two individuals who were treated *successfully* by homœopathy.

It should also be told, that in some of the families belonging to my congregation who have resorted to homœopathy with entire success during the prevalence of the cholera, this season, there were more or less deaths in 1832, '33 and '34, when the same families relied upon the old practice, and when, too, the epidemic (if we except a day or two in 1832) was less severe. I may add, too, in this connection, that, in point of intelligence, respectability, prudence, locality, &c., there is no essential difference between the families that have used the homœopathic and those that have used the Allopathic practice. There is I think, as near an equality among them in these and other similar respects, as it is possible to conceive of. And nearly every family are

Americans—probably not half a dozen foreigners in all. All who have died were Americans.

I will now state another fact, which, though of a somewhat different character, tells the same story in regard to the relative success in cholera of the two schools in question. On referring to my record-book I find that I have officiated at the funerals of eight persons who died of cholera since the month of May. And, notwithstanding my acquaintance among families who employ the homœopathic practice is, at least, five times as extensive as among those of the old or "regular" school, yet *seven* of these funerals were of persons who died under Allopathic, and only *one* of them under homœopathic treatment. This fact shows Homœopathy to have been *thirty-five* times as successful in cholera as Allopathy; for, on the supposition of equal merit and success in the two systems, I ought to have attended the funerals of five times seven, *i. e.* of 35 persons, who died under Homœopathic treatment, instead of *one*.

The following, equally remarkable, illustrating with equal force the superiority of Homœopathy to Allopathy in Asiatic cholera, was communicated to me by Mr. James Root, one of the most respectable members of my congregation, and whose character for truthfulness and probity is, I believe, well established in our city. Mr. Root is the proprietor of an iron foundry, in which he employs 45 workmen—mostly foreigners. Out of this number he informs me that something like 20 have been attacked by cholera within the last three months, and that some of these attacks were of the severest character. *All of them*, he says, were treated Homœopathically, and *all recovered*. Not a man in his establishment has died of cholera during the season, although belonging to that class of individuals, among whom, as is well known, the epidemic has generally proved most fatal.

Now compare this statement with the following, which I obtained from the respectable and enterprising proprietor of another similar establishment in our city—and note the contrast. *Fifteen* have died of cholera the present season, out of the 325 workmen employed in this latter establishment; and I have not been able to learn that any one of tnese had Homœopathic treatment. The proprietor is friendly to Allopathy, and uses that treatment himself.

One other fact, of too remarkable and striking a nature to be omitted, was communicated to me by Mr. Root, whose statement was afterwards confirmed by one of the surviving members of the family referred to. One of the men employed in this gentleman's foundry—a German by birth—who recovered from the cholera under homœopathic treatment, belonged to a family which a few months ago, consisted of six members. Every member of this family was attacked by cholera. *Four* of them had Allopathic treatment, and *all died*. The other *two*, who were, I think, the last attacked, had Homœopathic treatment, and both *recovered*.

These are the most important facts which I have been able to collect by careful personal enquiry among the members of my own congregation. And I will add that they are not *picked* facts. They have *not been culled from* a number of others *less* favorable to Homœopathy.

They have not been selected with partiality, nor with any design or wish to favor the New School of Medical practice, but simply to show to you, and (if you think them of sufficient importance to be made public) to the inhabitants of your city and other eastern towns, how little foundation the correspondent of the *Evening Post* had for the assertions made by him and published in that paper, touching the success or non-success of Homœopathy in our city during the prevalence of the epidemic Cholera. I cannot think that any high-minded and honorable Allopathist will blame me for collecting these facts, or for leaving it optional with you to make them public. For what other solid or safe foundation is there besides *facts*, on which to base a rational conclusion in matters of this nature? And yet I do not explain for others the facts here presented.

The opponents of Homœopathy are at liberty to account for them as they are best able, or to explain them in any manner most satisfactory to themselves. But, *the facts themselves*, as herein communicated, cannot be gainsayed. You are therefore at liberty to make any use of them which you may think will subserve the cause of humanity, or the interests of medical science.

I remain, dear sir, yours, with sentiments of high respect and esteem. B. F. BARRETT.

DR. CONSTANTINE HERRING.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learned upon what I deem good authority, that two or three of the respectable Allopathic physicians of this city have been so much impressed with the recent triumphs of homœopathy here, that they have resolved to make themselves better acquainted with the new system, and have commenced the study of homœopathy in earnest. One of them, as I am credibly informed, has lately purchased thirty or forty dollars' worth of the Homœopathic books and medicines. But I have not yet heard of a Homœopathic physician becoming so dissatisfied with his own system during the prevalence of the cholera, as to think of looking to the old Allopathic school for more light on the subject. And while Homœopathy has gained ten families from the Allopathic ranks in my own congregation since the commencement of the cholera, I should not omit to say that Allopathy has not gained a *single family* from the Homœopathic ranks. You can judge from this which of these two schools of practice has been lately gaining most rapidly in the popular estimation, or to which principally would be ascribed the great mortality from cholera with which our city has been visited, if the question were to be fairly tried before the bar of public opinion.

It may also interest you to hear that a meeting of some of our most intelligent and respectable citizens—non-professional men—has been called for next Tuesday evening, with the view of forming a Homœopathic Society in Cincinnati, somewhat after the plan of similar societies that have been formed in some of the Eastern cities. And it is worth stating, that some of those most active in this movement have quite recently become converted to the Homœopathic doctrine.

Yours, &c. B. F. B.

The communication from Dr. Rudolph, mentioned in our last, we returned to him, as he wished to make some alterations, and have not received it as yet.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers the letter from Cincinnati to Dr. Herring, contained in this number of our Journal.

Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

SESSION OF 1849–50.—Lectures will commence on the first Monday of October, and will continue until the first of March ensuing, and will be delivered under the following arrangement:

Materia medica and therapeutics, by CALEB B. MATHEWS, M. D.
Homœopathic institutes and the practice of medicine, by WILLIAM S. HELMUTH, M. D.
Botany and medical jurisprudence, by SAMUEL FREEDLEY, M. D.
Clinical medicine, by CHARLES NEIDHARD, M. D.
Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by WALTER WILLIAMSON, M. D.
Physiology and Pathology, by ALVAN E. SMALL, M. D.
Chemistry and Toxicology, by MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D.
Surgery, by FRANCIS SIMS, M. D.
Anatomy, by WILLIAM A. GARDINER, M. D.

Clinical instruction in medicine and surgery, given at the Dispensary, connected with the College, daily. Students who have attended one or more full courses of instruction in other medical schools, may become candidates for graduation, by attendance upon one full course in this school.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures,	$100 00
Matriculation fee, paid only once,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduation fee,	30 00
Students who have attended two full courses in other schools,	30 00

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D., *Dean*,
No. 80 North 11th Street, Philadelphia.

Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the first Monday of November, 1849, and continue until the 15th of March, 1850. A gratuitous preliminary course will commence the first Monday of October, and continue one month. The Faculty of the Institute will be arranged as follows:

Special, General and Pathological Anatomy, by Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D.
Physiology and Institutes of Medicine, by Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, by Thomas V. Morrow, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, by Storm Rosa, M. D.
Obstetrics and Surgical Practice, by Benjamin L. Hill, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Botany, by Lorenzo C. Jones, M.D.
Chemistry, Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence, by John B. Stallo, A. M.
Clinical Medicine, by Wooster Beach, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector, James Milot, M. D.

Amount of fees for a full course of lectures,	$70 00
Matriculation fee $3; the Demonstrator's ticket $5,	8 00

T. V. MORROW, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

DR. ELLIS' residence is on the corner of Larned and Brush streets.
DR. THAYER'S is on Woodward Avenue, opposite the R. R. Hotel.

DRS. ELLIS & THAYER, Homœopathic Physicians, corner of Congress street and Woodward Avenue, can furnish Homœopathic books, medicines, and domestic cases for physicians and for family use.

Printed by Garrett & Geiger, book and job printers, Detroit.

MICHIGAN
JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

VOL. I. DETROIT, OCTOBER, 1849. NO. 12.

This number completes the first volume of the Michigan Journal of Homœopathy. The rapid progress of Homœopathy in this City, and throughout the State, where this Journal has circulated, within the last year, is to us an assurance that it has been the means of doing much good. It is only necessary that our system should be understood, and the objections against it met, in order for it to be embraced by every inteligent individual. It has been our constant endeavor to meet the objections to Homœopathy, to unfold her doctrines, and to hold up the beautiful features of this scientific method of treating diseases, and the result, in contrast with the deformity and quackery of Allopathy, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our labors have not been in vain. The getting up, and circulating of the Journal the past year, has cost us much labor and time, which, for several of the past numbers, we could ill spare, without interfering with other duties, and as we can hardly anticipate more leisure the ensuing year, we have concluded not to continue the Journal as a monthly, therefore we do not solicit subscribers; but we shall occasionally issue a number, as matters of interest, or as the cause may seem to require, which we shall send gratuitously to present subscribers.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

Frequently is the inquiry made of us, by individuals from different parts of the State, and by letter, "can you not send us a Homœopathic Physician?" The demand for Homœopathic Physicians at present far outstrips the number of those who are being qualified to meet the demand. Few of the villages of Michigan are as yet supplied, although in every village containing a thousand inhabitants, together with the surrounding country, sufficient is known upon the subject, to enable a competent Physician to immediately go into an extensive business.—How this demand is to be met is becoming a serious question, and one which the inhabitants of Michigan are beginning to feel, as their lives and health are at stake. They are rapidly being convinced of the truth

of Homœopathy; they are disgusted with Allœopathy; and yet, for the want of Homœopathic Physicians, they are too frequently compelled to resort to her for that relief which they so frequently fail to obtain. This demand is being met, to a limited extent, by Physicians from the old school investigating the new, but the truth is, that a great proportion of our Allœopathic Physicians have retired from their studies, and are living at their ease upon a routine practice, and it is altogether beneath the dignity of such men to again descend to the level of the student, and to make their books their constant companions, even at the bed side of their patients, as they must, in order to a successful practice of Homœopathy. Few Physicians, who are not actuated by higher motives than selfishness, who are not actuated by duty, will have either the inclination or even the ability to properly qualify themselves for Homœopathic physicians.

We conceive it to be the duty of every Homœopathic physician in our State, to use all proper exertions to influence young men of talent, and suitable preliminary acquirements, to study Homœopathy. Let one hundred young men in Michigan commence the study to-day, and at the end of three or four years, when they will be qualified to practice, not one of them need to wait twenty-four hours to find a location, and prospect for business, which would rejoice almost any physician in the crowded ranks of Allœopathy. We have every inducement to offer young men who are looking around them for a profession. If they are philanthropists, and desire to do good in the world, and to relieve the sufferings of their fellow men, they will find in Homœopathy all that its warmest friends claim; they will have the satisfaction of curing without creating disease. If they desire to make money, for the purpose of supplying their reasonable wants, and for the purpose of doing good with it, they will be sure of finding a plenty of good locations where they can do an extensive business, among the most inteligent and wealthy portion of the community. We will not appeal to those who are actuated by the love of fame, or of riches, for we have no desire that this Heaven born science shall be degraded to the satisfying of such selfish desires. The Allœopathic practice must, and will at the rate Homœopathy is supplanting it at present, be done away with within the next ten or fifteen years, and we must have men educated to supply the want. It is very important that they should be educated exclusively in the Homœopathic school, for all the knowledge of Allœopathy that can be of any use to them, can be acquired from Homœopathic instructors.

WORMS.—PINK AND SENNA.

It is supposed by many writers, and careful observers, that worms are harmless tenants of the stomach and bowels. Although we are far from admitting that they are always harmless, still we cannot deny that multitudes of children enjoy good health, notwithstanding they are known to be troubled with worms, by the best of all evidence, their being seen in the evacuations from the stomach and bowels. Our observation has entirely satisfied us, that they are comparatively harmless, when compared with the drastic remedies which are so frequently used for their expulsion. A resort to Pink and Senna, Calomel, Turpentine and Oil, and the usual worm compounds, for their destruction, is like resorting to a sledge-hammer to drive a fly from a man's nose. We may sometimes, but not always even, disturb the worms, but we are sure to a greater or less extent, to do irreparable injury to the stomach and bowels, and even to the constitution of the patient. We have seen far greater suffering and danger, and in more instances, result from the above nostrums, than ever we have seen from worms. Some of the worst cases of gastric fever, and irritation of the stomach and bowels, we have ever seen, have originated from this cause. The digestive organs perform too important an office in the system to be irritated by drastic cathartics with impunity, for even if they do not produce immediate dangerous symptoms, still the child that is thus drugged soon becomes pale, feeble and delicate, with a great disposition to derangement of the stomach and bowels from the slightest cause, and too frequently never recovers from the effects of the treatment, and if it was not previously troubled with worms, it is now very liable to be; this enfeebled state of these organs favoring their production.

Perhaps few remedies are capable of doing more harm to the young organization, than Carolina Pink. We have seen, from small doses of an extract of Pink and Senna, the most alarming symptoms, such as violent palpitation of the heart, pain in the shoulders and head, with great anxiety, followed by parralysis of the tongue, neck and left arm, and unconsciouness with spasmodic action of the muscles of the throat. Spigelia or pink acts with great energy upon the heart and nervous system, as is fully shown, not only by the above case, but also, by the proving of this remedy upon the healthy, as is laid down in Homœopathic works. We strongly suspect that the common use which is made of this drug among children, is among the most frequent of the causes which produce nervous and organic diseases of the heart, and neuralgic affections, which are so common among young persons at

present. And where any predisposition to such diseases already exists, much suffering and great danger results from even the smallest Allœopathic dose. We have known the hundreth of a drop of the tincture of Spigelia to aggravate a neuralgic affection of the head and eyes, for which it was Homœopathic, to such an extent as to drive the patient to Allœopathy in the space of a few hours for relief, during the absence of the Homœopathic physician who administered it. Had the patient have fallen into Homœopathic hands, this aggravation would have been of small moment, as it would probably have soon passed off, if not, the effects of the remedy could have been readily antidoted; and this very remedy, given in sufficiently small doses, would have doubtless been the main article with which the patient might have been cured; instead of which, he was persuaded to forsake the Homœopathic for the Allœopathic treatment, which he had previously tried, and the result, as we have since been informed, of his wandering in the obscure light of Allœopathy is blindness.

Our advice to our friends in relation to worms in children, is, to rely upon the Homœopathic treatment. In the case of pin worms, if the treatment is not alone sufficient, it may be aided by small injections of salt and water, or vinegar and water, as these worms inhabit the lower portion of the bowels. But above all things do not make the mistake, which we are satisfied is not unfrequently made, of killing the patient instead of the worms, by the use of drastic and poisonous drugs.

South-Western Homœopathic Journal, edited by John T. Temple, M. D., St. Louis, Mo. This Journal has reached the third volume, and is doing good service in the cause of humanity. It gives us great satisfaction to see efforts made to enlighten the community on medical subjects, well knowing that as the people become informed, they will be able to choose light from darkness—Homœopathy will triumph, and the days of quackery will be numbered and finished.

QUARTERLY HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

We have received the third number of the above Journal, edited by Drs. Joseph Birnstill and B. De Gersdof. Published by Otis Clapp, No. 23, School street, Boston, each No. containing 140 pages. at three dollars a year.

Our readers may expect to receive a number of our Journal, at least *once in six months*—perhaps quarterly, the ensuing year.

It is more than probable that this Journal will be resumed as a monthly at the end of the year, or even before.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The success of the Homœopathic treatment of the cholera, dysentery, and cholera infantum, has fixed the attention of thousands upon Hahnemann's system of medicine, who previously had not thought it of any value, and passed it by under the misrepresentation of Allopaths, as a thing which begins and ends in a day; also, many Allopathic physicians have lately ceased their opposition to Homœopathia, and allow it to be known that they regard it with favor, because of the overwhelming evidence that Homœopathia is perfect in its science, and the most safe and certain in its art.

Homœopathia has stood the test of frowns, of sneers, of ridicule, of misrepresentations, of lies, of legal enactments, of coroners' inquests, and of the most rigid experiments in the cure of the sick, all of which has aided to fix it as the only true system of medicine. What course will hereafter be pursued by the opposition, we are not advised; but it is probable that the senior members of the profession will act as they have done, and contend for the preservation of Allopathia in an entire state, undisturbed by innovations; but the junior members will gradually yield to the force of truth, for, owing to their educational prejudices, few will be able to at once renounce old medical doctrines, however absurd and pernicious. We know many who at this present time are struggling to get free, that they may enjoy the full gratification of a desire for a reasonable medical science, as a guide in the healing art. The former we have long since abandoned, never expecting they would be converted from the errors of their doctrines and practice; but the latter we do not doubt will feel not only at liberty, but under obligation to study with care and diligence those immortal doctrines which were put forth by the illustrious Hahnemann. The people are becoming so thoroughly convinced of the safety and certainty of Homœopathia, that they are kept from renouncing Allopathia only by the force of the personal influence of the senior members of the profession. This state of things cannot continue long, and the junior members, even were they so disposed, could not exert anything like the influence of the seniors; consequently, as it is in Vienna, so it will be in this country, that a young physician will not be employed who is not thoroughly instructed in Homœopathia. This period is rapidly approaching, in fact, it is much nearer than is generally supposed; for even now, there is not in all this great country a location where an Allopath is needed; but there are urgent calls for hundreds of Homœopaths to supply our cities, towns, villages and country places. This demand must be met, and it will be met, for our enterprising and talented young men cannot but perceive that their interest in honor and emolument is safe when they comply with the wishes of the American people. Therefore, whether it be the love of science, or the love of money, or both, which actuates the young physician, he must come into close communion with

the Homœopathic school of medicine. If he stands as an Allopath, he will be regarded as holding doctrines which are false and pernicious; if he takes his position midway between Allopathia and Homœopathia, and denominates himself an Eclectic, he will be looked upon as without principles, and being a mongrel in medicine, he will be justly suspected of empiricism, and of treating the sick by a series of doubtful experiments, for he relies alone on a kind of loose experience, without a law to govern him. But he who is a pure Homœopathist, who has thoroughly mastered those immutable laws which constitute its science, and faithfully employs them in the cure of diseases, will secure the confidence and the esteem of the people, an honorable name among his colleagues, and an ample supply of all reasonable wants, generously bestowed for acknowledged valuable services.

The signs of the times disclose to us that the views we have taken of the subjects of this article, are not the vagaries of an enthusiastic mind, for they are becoming the common topics of conversation among physicians, and among the people. These very conversations furnished us mainly with what we have here written; and we have not any fear that we shall be charged with extravagant hope or confidence, or an undue heat of imagination, except by members of our profession over forty years of age, and those they control.

The London Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of this city, who is, we have understood, one of the Editors of the London Times, writes under date of August 17, 1849:

"A meeting for the purpose of discussing the nature and treatment of cholera, was held last evening, by one of the large medical societies of London. The speakers were practitioners of repute and experience, but they all differed as to the best means to be used. Dr. Rees was "free to confess" that he had seen a great deal of cholera, and had tried several plans, but he did not believe any one possessed any advantage over the other. A Dr. Hughes, toward the close of the meeting, after many of the gentlemen had given the results of their personal experience, said, "he knew very little of the subject matter of discussion when he entered the room; and now he knew less. All the gentlemen who had spoken appeared to hold different opinions."

"Among other information recently circulated in consequence of the prevalence of the malady, has been a report of carefully authenticated cholera cases, treated by the medical officers of the Edinburgh Homœopathic Dispensary. The number of cases was 236, and their proportion of deaths was only 1 to 3, while the cases treated during the same time under the ordinary method were 876, out of which the proportion of deaths was as 2 to 1."

The differences of opinion among Allopaths in regard to the treatment of cholera, is not peculiar to that disease: take any one, or all of the more severe diseases, and the same differences exist. Many medical gentlemen can call to mind, that after listening for hours to discussions in medical societies, they could have exclaimed with Dr. Hughes—"I now know less." The fact as above related, from London, together with similar ones, quite familiar to us in this country, which every now and then get into the daily papers, go to make up some of the signs

which show that the proud look of Allopathia must come down; and the exorbitant claims of rank on the part of her adherents, their pretended dignity, their proud contempt of others, their ridiculous conceitedness, and their daring presumption, will not be much longer endured by the people, whose interest is at stake.—*Am. Jour. Hom.*

From the Cincinnati "Daily Times."

Mr. Editor: Your correspondent, "Justice," in last Tuesday's *Times*, calls upon the Homœopathic Physicians of this City, to give an exhibit of the results of their practice in the late Cholera epidemic, together with a statement of their treatment, and other statistical matter, interesting for the public to know.

Our intention was, and is yet, to bring our results and experiences of the late epidemic before the profession and the public, in a special publication, to be issued as soon as the epidemic has entirely left us, with all its immediate effects. By doing so, we hope to shield ourselves against the imputations of ostentation, so often brought against us by those who, themselves, are the only ones guilty of such a charge. As some, however, seem to think our results to be unfavorable to Homœopathy, because we have been *thus far* silent, it becomes our duty to give the statement *immediately*, and to answer the questions of "Justice" in the same columns in which they were proposed. We give, therefore, in the following, the results of our own practice during the epidemic, expecting the other Homœopathic Physicians to do the same.

We have treated, from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, instant, 1,116 Cholera patients; of which 538 exhibited the symptoms of vomiting, diarrhœa, and cramps, including a great many, from 60 to 70, in deep state of collapse—the balance, 578, had the symptoms of vomiting and rice-water discharges, and were prevented from running into a higher stage of the disease by early applications of the proper medicines.

Of the collapsed cases, a great many were cured, the success depending upon the medicines given in the early stages. In those cases improperly treated, by opiates particularly, our success was difficult; but in cases where the patient was treated at first by camphor alone, or where he went immediately into collapse, after being attacked, the result was very favorable.

Of the 1,116 Cholera patients, 474 were Americans, and 642 Germans, including a few Irish; the mortality of the whole number was 35, of which two were Americans, and 33 Germans. Of the latter, one-half should not have died, but from their carelessness of diet, and want of knowledge of the insidious character of this disease. We accounted among those who died, all which we had attended ourselves, even if we were called at too late a time to be of real use.

Besides the above 1,116 cholera patients, we treated, during the same time, 1,350 cases of a mixed character, mostly diarrhœas, with a rumbling in the bowels, (cholerina) and towards the close of the epidemic, a great number of dysenteries, some of which were of a very malignant character, (we lost none of them, however,) also a good many nervous fevers, with typhoid tendency.

To verify the above statement, we have made out a complete list of all the cholera cases, with names and dates, for reference at any time when required.

The principal remedy used in the beginning of cholera, was camphora; the tincture of which was prepared in the proportion of one part of the gum to six parts of alcohol, as advised by Hahnemann himself, who first recommended this remedy in 1829. The dose in which it was applied, was equal to one or two drops every five minutes, for one or one and a half hour, until profuse perspiration ensued. During this time, the patient had to be well covered, and, in most cases, the camphor alone produced a complete cure, without the help of any other remedies.

If, however, it did not, because the second stage of the disease had appeared, veratrum and cuprum were used, especially against cramps, also secale cornutum, (ergot) particularly in elderly individuals; and in cases of collapse, carbo vegetabilis. (vegetable coal) and arsenicum, the two latter in the 30th dilution.

Of external applications we made very little use, confining ourselves, if we used them at all, to rubbing the extremities in the mildest manner, with the hands only. As soon as collapse took place, we allowed the patient to be uncovered or covered as he wished it himself, finding it of no benefit to warm the extremities by outward means, whilst the patient at the same time complained of internal heat and agony.

If "Justice," or any one else, wants to satisfy himself about the correctness of the above statements, we are willing to conduct him to the persons who laid in a state of collapse with cold extremities and cold face, no pulse, sunken eye, blue lips, and hoarse voice. That nature cannot cure cases of this kind without proper medical aid, will, in all probability, be admitted by all; that Homœopathy can, however, cure them, we can prove by the sufferers themselves in this city.

Allow us to state one more fact of moment. We attend usually between 700 and 800 American families, which amount to about 4,000 persons—out of this number we lost only two, an old lady who had been sick for some time previously, and a young man who sent for us but a few hours before he died. This astonishing result we ascribe, among other causes, to the *prophylactic* treatment which they had received, their good regulations in diet, and speedy help they had when attacked.

J. H. PLUTE, M. D.
B. EHRMANN, M. D.

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1849.

COMMUNICATION.

Dear Sir: I am one (and I rejoice to say) of many, who have been forced, by facts occurring before my eyes, during the dark period of sorrow, lamentation, and death, which has just past over our devoted city, to adopt the Homœopathic system. A few of the facts I will state, hoping that they may lead many who are blinded by prejudice, *to lay it aside,* and try your system:

In the latter part of the first week of June, I was visiting the sick and poor families in the neighborhood of Biddle and Thirteenth streets, to afford such little comforts as lay in my power; and, on enquiry, found that many of the families were down with the Cholera—five were lying dead in the block which I was visiting, and five others were then down with the disease—all had been taken in the previous twenty-four hours—alarm was depicted on every countenance—hope seemed to fly as soon as Cholera entered the abode of misery. I endeavored to comfort and cheer the desponding, but the reply was—"My neighbor So and So was well yesterday, and he is dead now, and he had the best physician in town!" In one family in this block, (an Irish family) I learned that the wife of an industrious laborer, who had been unceasing in her attentions to the sick and the dying for weeks, had just been taken down by this dread disease, and would soon be dead. I hastened to the house, where I found the husband bending over his wife to watch every breath—he seemed very *anxious*, but said he hoped to see his wife get well, as his Physician did not "murther his patients like the other Doctors," and that he had "seen his wife cured before by his Doctor, after every body gave her up to die." I asked what she was taking, he pointed me to two cups on the table, with water in them, which he said he gave a tablespoonful from, first one and then the other, every ten minutes. I tasted the water but could perceive no medicine in it. I inquired if that was all the medicine his Physician had left. His reply was—"Yes, and I belave it is enough, for her vomiting is stopped, and she is asy of her cramps, and her purging is not so bad." My surprise was great—I looked at his wife, who seemed sunk and utterly prostrate, and I thought that she would die—but determined to see this new and mysterious way of treating Cholera, (my visit was in the morning,) I determined to see her in the evening again.

Evening.—Visited my block again—all of those sick in the morning, except the Irishman's wife, were dead—she was comfortable—no more vomiting, purging or cramps—her appearance was more natural, but looked as though she had been through a long spell of disease. Learned that the Doctor had been again, declared her out of danger, had left her some other medicine, and said she would be able to sit up the next day. I asked for the medicine, and again a cup of water was shown me—I could taste nothing, could smell nothing, and asked whether the Doctor put any thing in the water. "And sure he did," was the reply. My surprise of the morning now grew into astonishment—here were nine other cases in the same block, all taken near the same, all treated by the regular system of medicine, and all dead—while this Irish woman, worn out by attending the sick, the dying, and the dead, was recovering under a treatment, new, simple, and marvelous. I determined to find out more about it.

Called the next morning, and, to my amazement, found the woman sitting up and looking well—said she felt well, had slept soundly all night, and eaten a hearty breakfast. Carrying out my determination, I enquired for persons who were under this treatment, and soon heard of one on Franklin Avenue, where I went, and found in the same dwel-

ling three treated by the regular system, and one by this new plan.—I watched these cases. The three under the commonly approved system died, every one in thirty hours. The one under your system was very low for several days, but recovered; and, I must say, that when I saw them, I thought there was the least chance for him—and here I found the same tasteless water in two cups, and concluded that if such a case could be cured, there must be medicine in the water, and of a most powerful nature, although it could neither be smelt nor tasted. These two facts must suffice for the present, as I have taken up more paper than I intended, and may be trespassing on your time.—*South-Western Journal of Homœopathy.* S. T. G.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE WEST.

It will no doubt afford gratification to our readers to know that the cause of truth is progressing in the great valley. Though in its progress, it is opposed by prejudice, ignorance, and malice on the part of its enemies, and, in the garb of advocates, is obstructed by base pretenders, who claim to be disciples of, and yet more learned than, Hahnemann, still it rolls on its mighty influence, enlarging its circumference and accumulating its weight, until at no distant day it will crush alike its enemies and its sage pretended advocates.

The spirit of the age is inquisitive and progressive. Anything bad, defective, must be improved. Most men are satisfied that Allopathy and all her varied branches bear bitter fruits. All thinking, inteligent men are aware that the legitimate tendency of Allopathic uncertainty in the practice of medicine is, to produce a legion of quack nostrums, under the ægis of a patent. Blindness to self-interest is not a trait of character pertaining to Brother Jonathan. He is in the habit of looking into his neighbors' matters a *little*, that he may thereby improve his own. If he finds his neighbor's children, who were sick with the scarlet fever, all cured in a week, and looking well and hearty, while his own, who were taken at the same time, are ill at the end of the week, and finally, three out of five die, he inquires into the cause of this difference, and profits by the information. When he sees an old acquaintance, who had been pronounced incurable for many years, restored to health in a few months by the most simple means, he notes the fact and examines the agency. When he finds the *most learned of the regular profession* pronouncing cholera incurable, and yet ninety-seven in every one hundred cases are cured by those who make no boast of antiquity—lay no claim to be the *exclusive keepers* of the Temple of Science, and to shut out all but the priesthood from the sanctum sanctorum; by those who, following the laws of nature as written by the finger of God upon the physical creation, are calling upon the suffering fellow creatures to look and live; men who, imbued with the truth as revealed to the immortal Hahnemann, are pointing mankind to a balm in Gilead, to a fountain whose waters refresh, invigorate, and restore: when he witnesses all these events, he does not remain unmoved, unchanged, and unimproved. His physical and temporal enjoyment, as well as his present and future interests, all forbid it. His eyes are open, and he follows the light. Thus it is that Homœopa-

in spite of its revilers and its counterfeit practitioners, moves noiselessly onward. To the true friends of Homœopathy, it is a consoling fact, that all counterfeits of this practice necessarily expose themselves; and generally by presuming to know a better system than Hahnemann, and by mingling in practice Allopathy and Homœopathy—uniting the poles at the equator, and annihilating physical law. Such are the efforts of these pretenders, and such their certain exposure.

From the great increase of our subscribers in the last three months, we have the evidence of the interest felt in this cause, and of the steady and constant increase of its friends. To the ardent and enthusiastic, we say, expect not too much in too short a time. Remember that any great truth in science requires time and investigation to master and apply it. Any great discovery likewise requires time for its truth to be comprehended and appreciated. The blessings of the missions of our Saviour are not yet comprehended by the great mass of mankind; and it would be unreasonable to expect an immediate and universal adoption of a science, when it requires time for the propagation of its truth and the display of its blessings. But we sincerely believe that the final and universal extension of the truths of the Gospel are not more certain, than the ultimate adoption of the great law of nature, "similia similibus curantur."

The existence of moral law, and its future universal triumph, are not more certain than that of physical law, because they alike emanate from the same source—the all wise Governor of the universe, who does not create without design, nor design without execution.—*South-Western Journal.*

SUCCESS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC TRFATMENT.

Hudson Kinsley, M. D., of this city, reports to us, that from the 15th of May to the 15th of September, 1849, he treated 477 cases of *cholerine*, or the first stage of cholera, and no deaths; 35 cases of fully developed *cholera*, and 4 deaths; 97 cases of *cholera infantum*, and one death; 142 cases of dysentery, and no deaths.

He gave *veratrum* and *cuprum* as preventives of the cholera, to about eight hundred persons, not one of whom took the disease. In the same families, in several instances, those who took the preventive escaped, while those who did not take them, became seriously ill of cholera.

Many of the cases reported above as cholerine were really in the second stage of cholera, but the action of the remedies was so prompt that in an hour or less the cure was nearly effected.

All the cases of dysentery were characterized by mucous, bloody evacuations, and tenesmus.

Most of the cases of *cholera infantum* were attended with *teething*—the fatal one was a child less than a month old, and deprived of its mother's breast.—*American Journal.*

DYSENTERY.

The dysentery prevails in our cities, and in many sections of our country. Under Allopathic treatment, it is very fatal; but Homœopathia is accomplishing even more in this disease than it did in the

cholera. Many practitioners of large practice have not lost a single case of dysentery.

We should think, that in a disease like this, where its characteristics cannot be mistaken, and the universal success of the Homœopathic treatment of it, would, if any thing can, awaken a general attention to that system of medicine, from Allopathists; but they seem so fixed in their theories and habits, so walled up by societies, associations, academies, colleges and ethics, that light can no more enter them than the darkest dungeon. We rejoice, however, in knowing that this state of things is not universal, for many very lately have begun the study of Homœopathia, who will, we trust, become in due time successful practitioners of it.—*American Journal.*

THE DAILY PRESS A MEDIUM OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.

The time was when medical men, for what reason we know not, regarded it beneath their dignity to write any thing on medical subjects for daily or weekly newspapers, and it was rare for editors of that branch of the press to meddle with medical matters; but a change is gradually taking place, and we should not be surprised that if in a few years some of our city papers will find it to their interest to have regular medical departments, and competent editors to supply them. Already scarcely a newspaper from our large cities and towns but contains something on medicine. This is as it should be, for it shows that the people desire information on a subject in which they are deeply interested, and there is nothing unnatural in this; and, furthermore, there is nothing so mysterious in medicine that a layman may not, with a little reading and reflection, learn enough to be able to know when he has a real physician. To know this, even, would be of vast importance to many who are now subject to imposition, not so much from the grossly ignorant pretender, as from the quack with a regular diploma, which are so numerously procured for money, from certain doctor manufactories, with but little regard of the qualifications of the recipient.—*American Journal of Homœopathy.*

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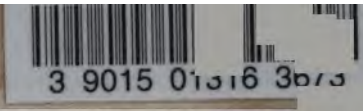
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